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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Sacred Concert.

PITTSBURGH, April 19th, 1865.—*Messrs. Editors:* The various papers of the city inform us that a "Sacred Concert" is to be given in St. Peter's Episcopal church, of this city, for the benefit of said church. Now it is to be hoped that the Christian public of our community will not countenance any efforts of this denomination to either increase its pecuniary means, or extend its borders.

In spite of its defects of creed and organization, it has obviously been gaining ground among us for some time, a prominent and talented clergyman of one of the most influential denominations in the land being among its trophies in our midst.

Such things as this cannot be tolerated, and it is evident that a decided stand should at once be taken. We hope, therefore, that this affair, trivial as it may seem, will not be passed unnoticed. Every man, no matter in what position, wields a certain influence, and it is this united influence which governs the world, while by encouraging words and deeds the most glaring heresies may be fostered. Let a church full of empty pews, therefore, greet this effort, and if the proper spirit is manifested we shall hear of no further attempts to impose upon a too generous public in this direction. Truly, &c., CAUTION.

$10 Reward—Lost, a Pass Book.

Lost on the Steubenville accommodation, on Tuesday evening, April 18th, or in Steubenville, a pass book containing fifty-one dollars in Pay Company, two Commutation tickets on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and two dollars and sixty eight cents in Post Office Stamps. The above reward will be paid if left at Caldwell & Bros., Pittsburgh.

Medical.

Dr. White practices on the physic medical system. He discards all poisons from his practice, and treats disease upon the rational and physiological principles which govern the human system. He removes the causes of disease by agents that act primarily upon the organization and which do not injure the constitution. Special attention paid to the treatment of all forms of disease, both medical, surgical and obstetrical.

Grand Sacred Concert.

On the fourth page will be found a programme of the Concert to which we have already called the attention of our readers. The selections are all fine and the performers among those who have often delighted our concert going public. We dont, as a fad and fashionable and once will crowd the spacious Church on Tue day evening next.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SEE
the best Portrait ever painted of our late lamented President should by no means fail to take the opportunity now afforded them of visiting Carpenter's celebrated painting, the exhibition of which will positively close on Friday night.

Husheeh Candy,

The great Oriental Nervine Compound. A most delightful exhilerant confectionized, and has been the theme of song and story among the Persians, Arabian and Assyrians.

Health joy and beauty gladdan the heart a blessing to the nervous and debilitated of all classes.

Sole agents, in Pittsburgh, for the sale of the above Candy, B. L. Fahnestock & Co., B. F. Vandevort, and N. McGarran & Co.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted immediately a teacher of Classics (Greek and Latin) and Higher Mathematics. Must be a single gentleman and a good scholar. Apply at the book store of Davis, Chrise & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh, from two to three o'clock, p. m.

Wanted,

A good, white man cook, to cook in a hotel in this city. Apply to J. D. Egan, 48 Sixth street, below Smithfield.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

Restores hair to its original color, and promotes the growth of hair on bald heads. For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

Boots and Shoes.

All the latest styles of boots and gaiters at South & Ross', No. 63 Market street, near Fourth.

Country Merchants

Will study their interests by calling before purchasing, at Barker's, 49 Market street.

President Lincoln's Remains.

Gen. Moorhead telegraphed to Secretary Stanton expressing the wish that the remains of President Lincoln might come through Pittsburgh, and received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, April 20.
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD:—The arrangements already made cannot be altered, as requested by your telegram of this date.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

George N. Sanders and Honorable R. J. Walker.

This SANDERS, who, in various disguises and under various names has flitted from place to place in the mental service of the exploits, is at present in Montreal. He has written a letter, a sort of circular, marked "private and confidential," to the editors of the New York papers. We find it in the *Times*. It purports that the Hon. R. J. WALKER has visited Canada and been for a month in consultation with SANDERS and "the leading Confederates in Canada," devising some sort of peace compromise that SANDERS thinks would be agreeable to the South and the North. The missive is dated February 27th. How it has lingered so long on its way to New York and to the public eye we are not informed.

In the first place, we should expect nothing better than lies and treachery from SANDERS. And on such infamous author ity we are not ready to admit any allegations derogatory to Mr. WALKER. He will, no doubt, set himself right before the country. We shall certainly think the less of him as a man and a patriotic citizen if he did go to Montreal for any such purposes as consultation with SANDERS and the leading Confederates, who compose his desperado crew there.

Those consultations, which have had such fruits as the St. Albans raid of robbery and murder, the Lake Erie schemes of a similar character, and perhaps the cruel murder of our glorious President, did not require the presence of any man above the rank of a savage. Of this description, the "leading Confederates in Canada" could furnish an ample supply. On the word of SANDERS we do not believe Mr. WALKER went to Montreal and spent a month in such company.

It is affirmed by the *Times*, that intimation came from Canada, to Mr. SEWARD, the day before his accidental injury, that a plot was nearly rife for *the assassination of all the leading members of the Government*, and that the rebels in Canada were the authors of it. BOOTH was doubtless one of their agents. His anxiety to get a sight of Vice President's JOHNSON's room, and his inquires for Gen. GRANT, who was embraced in the programme of murder, give confirmation to this opinion.

How long is this Northern den of rebels to be left undisturbed, by the authorities in Canada? True, they have like friends given information, in some cases, that put our borders in an attitude of vigilance. But why do they allow asylum to known desperadoes and murderers? They owe it to a friendly neighbor, and to the interests of future amity between the two contiguous domains, to shut the doors of their hospitality against such blood thirsty miscreants. We only refer to the obvious claims of justice and friendship among nations. We make no appeal to the sympathy of our Northern neighbors.

We have some curiosity to see what Mr. WALKER will say to the impudent allegation of SANDERS and to the skeleton of the compromise which he gives, as a sample brick of Mr. WALKER'S elaborate document. If he went to Montreal, to consult with GEORGE N. SANDERS, at all, the rebel's treachery in exposing him is part of a just retribution. If he staid a month and concocted the scheme which SANDERS ascribes to him, it is but a small part. While our brave men in the field are perilling and sacrificing their lives for the peace and unity of the country, and while our dear and honored President lies yet an unburied corpse in our sight, a victim of hellish secession malice, there is little of patience to spare for men who run to Canada, at the beck of leading Confederates, to fix up compromises that shall be agreeable to the South.

It is related as a remarkable circumstance in connection with the tragedy that on his late trip to City Point, President Lincoln, while relieving his leisure by the perusal of Shakspeare's plays, read several times to his companions the eloquent mournful apostrophe of Macbeth over the being he had murdered:

"Duncan is in his grave:
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;
Treason has done its worst; nor steel,
Nor poison,
Malice, domestic or foreign levy nothing
Can touch him further."

In the light of present facts, it would seem to be almost a premonition from heaven that turned his mind to these words.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Letter in which he Accepted the Nomination of Vice President.

It is now nearly a year, says the Boston *Advertiser*, since Mr. Johnson accepted his nomination as Vice President of the United States by the Baltimore convention. He wrote a long letter, which was printed at the time, but did not attract so much attention as its intrinsic merits deserved. It is a document of marked ability, and will compare favorably with any similar paper in our political history. He discusses the state of affairs at that time with great clearness, and exhibits a loyal spirit and a calm dignity worthy of the position he has now reached. He declares that before the Southern people assumed a belligerent attitude he took occasion most frankly to state the views he then entertained in relation to the wicked purpose of the Southern politicians. He insists that the separation of the government had for years been the cherished purpose of the Southern leaders. Baffled in 1832 by the stern, patriotic heroism of Andrew Jackson, they sullenly acquiesced, only to mature their diabolical schemes and await the occurrence of a more favorable opportunity to execute them. He avers that the real cause of secession was slavery; that all other pretences are false and he avows his firm conviction that the institution is incompatible with free and republican governments; and without calling in question the efficacy of the President's proclamation of emancipation as a proper exercise of the war power, he considers the proper course to be an amendment of the Constitution.

In regard to the proper course to be pursued in the conduct of the war, the language of Mr. Johnson is clear and emphatic:

"At the beginning of this great struggle, I entertained the same opinion of it that I do now, and in my place in the Senate, I denounced it as treason, worthy the punishment of death, and warned the government and people of the impending danger. But my voice was not heard or counsel heeded until it was too late to avert the storm. It still continued, and has involved us without molestation from the authorities at Washington, until at length it broke with all its fury upon the country. Had it been met at first, it would save the government from being overwhelmed by it, we must meet it in the true spirit of patriotism, and let party, for the time, be forgotten. Armed crime, and by force of arms crush out and subdue the last vestige of rebel authority in every state. Let them, as now, that the destruction of the government was deliberately determined upon by wicked and designing conspirators, whose lives and fortunes were pledged to carry it out, and that no compromise, short of an unconditional recognition of the independence of the Southern States, could have been, or could now be proposed, which they would accept. The clamor for 'Southern rights,' as the rebel journals were pleased to designate their rallying cry, was not to secure their assumed rights in the Union and under the Constitution, but to disrupt the government, and establish an independent confederacy, based upon slavery, which they could at all times control.

There is no mistaking the meaning of all this, which comes from a Southern man, who has held offices of honor and trust for many years, and who evidently knows what he is about. We rather think that those persons who suppose the President of the United States is incompetent for the position, and those who think he may be drawn into any extreme measures of a doubtful character, will find themselves much mistaken before the expiration of his term of office.

THE CREDIT.

Effect of President Lincoln's Assassination.

[From the Independent, 20th.]

It is not our duty in this department of the *Independent* to indulge in any comments on the terrible event which has suddenly bowed the whole nation with a sorrow that can neither be simulated nor suppressed, except as it effects the financial and commercial interests of the country. The possibility of death is ever present in the minds of all reasoning beings, and in countries where the chief magistrate does no more than derive his power from the free votes of the people, the possible assassination of the head of the nation is a contingency which always enters into the calculations of statesmen and financiers. But such an event is an emergency which no American has for a moment thought of, and consequently no calculations had ever been made in anticipation of the fearful calamity. But this event, which no one even feared, has happened, and stricken the public heart with a sorrow more profound and wide-spread than we have before experienced by any civilized people. Great financial revulsions and an overthrow of the public credit would be the inevitable result of such an occurrance in almost any nation of the Old World; but here, no perceptible effort in the least degree, has withstanding the suspension of business operations followed the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's appalling death. There has been a marked stagnation in commercial affairs. The price of gold has not gone up, nor the value of public securities declined, nor has there been the slightest indication of a diminution of popular confidence in the national debt. The machinery of government has suffered no derangement whatever, so perfectly does our whole system work, so harmoniously do all the parts move on together, that the simultaneous assassination of the President and the chief members of his Cabinet, aside from the feelings of horror and grief with which such atrocious deeds fill the hearts of the people, has not deranged even in the most sensitive fibre of our system. Our finances are undisturbed. The public securities do not vary in the least, and the great news of the capture of Mobile by our forces, and the surrender of the last Confederate army, commanded by the rebel Johnston to General Sherman, coming almost simultaneously with the news of the death of the President, tend, in spite of that terrible calamity, to inflate prices and give greater confidence in our financial future. We may consider ourselves now almost as almost secure as a shock to our monetary system. Great confidence is expressed and universally felt in the integrity and wisdom of President Johnson, whose few words on assuming his new office have given hope and cheerfulness to the whole people. It is understood that there will be no immediate change in the Cabinet, and it is a satisfaction to hear that the President has signified that he sees no necessity for calling an extra session of Congress. Even though there should be changes in the Cabinet—and it is not at all unlikely that the severe injury sustained by Mr. Seward may lead to his withdrawal from the State Department—it is hardly probable that there could be a better man at the head of the Treasury, so firmly has Mr. McCulloch seated himself in that important section of the government. On Saturday last the secretary of the Treasury addressed a letter to Mr. Stewart, the Sub-Treasurer in this city, in relation to the new state of affairs, in which he says:

"*My Dear Sir*: You will perceive that the new administration is inaugurated, and the wheels of government are moving on without a moment. My hope is, and my belief is that this great national calamity will teach to the world a lesson which will be of the most beneficial character to our republican form of government; that it will show that the assassination of a Chief Magistrate does not affect in the slightest degree the permanence of our institutions, or the regular administration of the laws. It will, I trust, satisfy all have shaken any other country to the center, does not even stagger for a moment a government like ours.

"Very truly yours,
"H. MCCULLOCH.

"To John A. Stewart, Esq., New York."

A healthy and confident spirit like that which animates the Secretary of the Treasury pervades the entire people as well as the entire government. In spite of our present sadness we see only brightness in the future.

Andrew Johnson at Home.

We are permitted, says the Baltimore *American*, to make the subjoined extracts from a letter written by a gentleman of this city, who, a politician, as long ago as July. He was traveling in the West, and stopped at Nashville to see the Governor of Tennessee. His impressions are frankly expressed, but were highly favorable to the man:

"I called on Governor Johnson. He had expressed a desire to see me, and I had a sufficiently long conversation with him. He is a different person from what I had supposed. You know that he is a tailor, a Breckinridge Democrat, and has been a member of Congress, state Governor, United States Senator, and is now Military Governor and candidate for the Vice Presidency. He was very illiterate, but his wife educated him and counselled him, and his speeches are eloquent.

"He is an ultra Unionist, if there can be such a thing, and has thrown party, and slavery, and everything else conflicting with the Union overboard. He rules the State with a rod of iron. For instance, a Mr. —— solicited for a subscription to aid the refugees. 'Not a dollar,' said he; 'I wish the refugees were in hell.' The answer was reported to the Governor. 'Write to Mr. ——,' said he to his secretary, 'telling him that he is assessed five hundred dollars for the expenses of the State.' In half an hour the messenger returned, saying that the money was promised for the next morning.

"Of course he is hated like poison in the State and his nomination excites great opposition.

"But I found him a very quiet, plain, unassuming man, of only medium height, with a broad and well balanced forehead, intelligent but not striking face, and in conversation slow and deliberate. He had no theories, and in conversation seemed to particularly to avoid them, but addressed himself to the great work of regeneration. He deplored the condition of the people, the oppressive aristocracy, and the want of any middle class—spoke very wisely of Governor Brownlette—and in all that he said seemed assgacious, practical man. I felt much better after seeing him. For if he should be elected Mr. Lincoln will have a most uncompromising supporter, and if he dies, a very wise successor.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prest. Lincoln's Remains Lying in State

Forty Thousand Persons Present.

Delegations Visiting Pres't Johnson

They Promise Him a Cordial Support.

Regulations in Relation to the Removal of President Lincoln's Body.

Plans for the Capture of the Assassins.

Are interfered with by Publication.

Sympathy of Rebel Prisoners.

Abhorrence of the Prest's. Assassination

Orders Regarding Rebel Prisoners.

Remarkable Developments Coming to Light.

THE ASSASSINATION PREMEDITATED.

THE ACCOMPLICES of BOOTH

Illness of Mrs. Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The remains of the late President, which have been lying in state all day in the rotunda of the capitol, were visited by an immense throng of people. It is estimated that not less than forty thousand persons passed through the building during the day. The doors were thrown open at eight o'clock this morning, and from that time until six this evening, when they closed, a continuous stream of persons, in double file, passed through the building. The magnificent catafalque containing the coffin already described in these dispatches, occupied the centre of the rotunda, the whole of which is heavily draped with mourning.

Twelve General officers, among them Generals Melgs, Hunter and Barnard, have been appointed as a guard of honor to accompany President Lincoln's remains to their last resting place in Illinois.

The officers of the navy at present in the city were formally presented to President Johnson this morning, by Secretary Welles. Assistant Secretary Fox and Vice Admiral Farragut were present. The New Jersey delegation, headed by Gov. Parker; Massachusetts delegation, by Gov. Andrew; New Hampshire delegation, by Gen. Marston, and a delegation of the Union League Club, of New York, had an interview with the President to-day, and presented addresses, pledging their different States to a cordial support of the new Administration.

The address presented by Governor Parker, of New Jersey, who was one of the bitterest opponents of Mr. Lincoln's administration, was remarkable for its patriotic tone, and its freedom from any allusion to past political differences. Some hope that it may prove a foreshadowing of the reconsideration of the vote of the New Jersey Legislature in regard to the constitutional amendment.

According to the programme, as laid down, it will be twelve days before the President's remains reach Springfield.

Col. H. L. Robinson and Capt. J. C. Wyman have been ordered by Gen. McCallum, Military Superintendent of Railroads, to accompany the remains of Mr. Lincoln, to make the necessary arrangements with the several railroad companies between here and Springfield. The train bearing the remains and accompanying party will consist of nine cars, which will be tastefully draped in mourning.

It is believed by the War Department and the authorities immediately in charge of the investigation into the recent assassination, that the plans are all laid for the murder of the assassins have been seriously interfered with through the publication of arrests of suspected parties. It is therefore requested by the War Department that such publication should for the present be stopped.

On Tuesday the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, through their sergeants of divisions, passed resolutions, representing the voice of 2,000 rebel prisoners, expressing their abhorrence of the assassination of the late President, and their warm sympathy with the distressed family. The resolutions were to be sent to the War Department, through Gen. Barnes, commandant at Point Lookout.

Orders have been issued by General Patrick prohibiting paroled rebel officers and men at Richmond from wearing their side arms and revolvers. It is understood that the orders were issued by General Grant's directions. Rebel deserters and paroled prisoners will not be landed at Washington until furthers orders, but will be detained at Fortress Monroe.

One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the assassination is, that all of the private boxes in the Theatre had been engaged by unknown parties, on the morning of that day. They were unoccupied during the night, so that when Booth jumped upon the stage, after the commission of the act, he did not fear arrest from any parties who might have occupied them. This is but another, and one of the strongest evidences going to show the premeditation of the murder.

The question now arises, who rented the boxes, and it naturally arouses suspicions on the part of somebody connected with the theatre, as we knew that all the boxes were rented, and yet not occupied. Events will soon determine these mysteries.

Of the accomplices of Booth, Atzirott and Herrold, the following account has been obtained: David Herrold is well known to be a resident of Washington and son of the late G. H. Herrold, for many years Chief Clerk in the Naval Storehouse. Young Herrold was educated in Washington, and in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and until recently, was clerk in a drug store. He has long been known as a sympathizer with the rebellion, but was not suspected of being a desperate character. Notwithstanding his being out of employment, he has kept a fast horse at one of the city stables, and on Friday evening he rode out saying as he went: "If any one asks for me, tell them I've gone to New York." On the afternoon of the same day, he remarked to a friend that he was going to St. Mary's county.

For some time he has been very intimate with Booth, and upon being asked the cause of this intimacy remarked, "Oh, Booth is a good fellow." Herrold is twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, five feet five or six inches in height, dark complexion, smooth, full face, dark brown hair, now short, and dark blue eyes.

Mrs. Lincoln is still suffering greatly from nervous prostration by the shock that has convulsed the nation. She has not yet left her bed, and it is hardly probable that she will be able to return to Illinois for several days. The Diplomatic corps were presented to President Johnson this afternoon. They were in full dress.

Rev. M. J. Cramer, Chaplain in the regular army, and brother-in-law of General Grant's arrived here to-day. He is on a visit to the hospitals at City Point, Richmond, and elsewhere, on an official tour of inspection.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, via CAIRO, April 20.

To-day is one of jubilee in honor of the surrender of Lee and the occupation of Mobile.

Large numbers of rebel stragglers are coming into our lines.

Cotton is very much depressed. Good ordinary, 24c. Gold declined 5½c.

Western produce, dry goods and all staple articles are offered at greatly reduced prices, without buyers.

Arrivals—The bark J. Godfrey, brig Aurontee Philadelphia; ship Hope, Boston; ship Galena New York.

The George Cromwell and Evening Star left to-day for New York.

The stock of cotton on hand and on ship board is ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven bales.

Booth, the Assassin.

REWARD FOR HIS ARREST.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

Reward Offered by the War Department

Booth Said to be in Pennsylvania.

Citizens Exhorted to Vigilance.

His Reported Arrest at Tamaqua, Pa.

Reward for any of Booth's Accomplices.

HARRISBURG, April 20.

The following Proclamation was issued today:

PENNSYLVANIA ss: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth. Whereas, it is rumored that J. Wilkes Booth, assassin of President Lincoln, has within a day or two, been seen in Pennsylvania, now, therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor as aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ten thousand dollars to be paid to the person or persons who shall apprehend said Booth within this Commonwealth, so that he may be brought to justice. Said reward to be paid immediately after the necessary appropriation shall have been made by the Legislature.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Major General Dix, New York:

The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large; $50,000 reward will be paid by this department, in addition to any reward offered by municipal authorities, or State Executives.

Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest of David C. Harold, another of Booth's companions.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderer. All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with the duty. Every police officer and sheriff is commanded to be vigilant in the discovery of the criminal, and adopt the most energetic measures for his apprehension.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

READING, Pa., April 20.

To Samuel Bradford, Esq.:

On my return from Pottsville, the representations to me, late evening, were such that I sent a special engine to Port Clinton to overtake and intercept a passenger train, but the man had left the train at Auburn, before the telegram could reach it. He then walked back to Port Clinton, after dark, and took passage to Tamaqua on one of our coal trains last night. He is now caught at Tamaqua where we telegraphed by last night. Both will be arrested and identified. There has been some grounds for suspicions that it is Booth.

(Signed) A. NICHOLLS,
Supt Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The following dispatch was received, this evening from a lawyer at Reading:—The dispatch of yesterday was somewhat erroneous in statement. The statement given by the citizen of Reading related to, that he has no acquaintance with Booth, having seen him but once, seven years ago, in a theatre in Baltimore, and not being able to identify him now. He saw the suspected person in a saloon on Tuesday night, drinking with another, drinking freely. Learning that the man intended leaving town for Pottsville at six o'clock yesterday afternoon, he got upon the train after it started, and recognized the individual, who appeared very much confused at meeting a fellow citizen, the citizen whether he was going up in the train. Upon his answering that he was not the man, said he would be back in Reading in a day or two.

SECOND DISPATCH.

READING, April 20.—The citizen who recognized Booth was taken before the Mayor this morning, and was required to make affidavit of his knowledge. He now swears he does not believe the person pursued was Booth. Interested parties state positively that it was Booth and that he knew him well.

Pres't. Lincoln's Remains.

CROWDS VISITING THE CAPITOL

Order of Respect by Gen. Meade to the Army.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Immense crowds are gathering at the capitol to-day over the remains of President Lincoln, which lie in the rotunda.

The following order has been issued from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated April 17:

In obedience to General Order No. 69, current series, from the War Department, the flags at all camps and stations in the army will be kept at half-mast during Wednesday next, the day appointed for the funeral of the late President of the United States, and all labor will be suspended for the day throughout the limits of this command. The commanding officers of the various corps are charged with the execution of this order. At the camps and detached stations under their orders twenty-one minute guns will be fired, under direction of the Chief of Artillery, at twelve o'clock on the day mentioned. By command of MAJ. GEN. MEADE.

Funeral Rites of President Lincoln in Various Cities.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.

The demonstration yesterday in memory of President Lincoln was a most solemn and impressive procession, and the largest ever seen, including all the military forces, Executive, State and judicial officers, Mayor and City Council, fire department, Masonic, Odd Fellows and German societies, mechanics, and all other organized associations. Business was entirely suspended. There were religious services in all the churches. Business and private houses were draped in mourning. The day was generally observed throughout the State.

The obsequies of the late President Lincoln were celebrated yesterday by the entire population. Bells were tolled and minute guns fired in many of the churches, cannon throughout the day proclaimed the sad event, which enshrouded the city in mourning. The largest and most imposing ever witnessed here took place. All military and civic processions ever formed here, commenced moving. It included all the various societies of the city, among whom the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Turners were present. The chief feature among the Masons was the Knights Templars, who in full regalia, presented a very imposing appearance.

All passed off quietly and with becoming reverence to the illustrious dead. All parties were seen weeping with each other in the expression of their heartfelt bereavement.

NASHVILL, April 19.

The procession to-day in the funeral of President Lincoln, was the largest and most imposing ever seen in the city. All places of business were closed, and every store and dwelling appropriately draped in mourning. The procession numbered upward of fifteen thousand persons. Among them were Generals Thomas, Rosseau, Milroy, Whipple, Fowler and Donaldson. Over ten thousand troops were in the procession, and besides Governor Brownlow, both houses of the legislature; the quarter-master and fire departments with their machines beautifully decorated; the various lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, the German societies, Turners, and Thalia clubs; the Fenian Brotherhood and a club also swelled the list of the procession. The streets were thronged with citizens, who repaired to a field in the suburbs of the city, where appropriate services were held. Addresses were made by His Excellency, Governor Brownlow, Rev. Mr. Allen, and others.

The notable feature in the procession was a funeral car, drawn by six white and six black horses. Everything was suitably performed, no disturbance of any kind having occurred during the day. To-night the city is unusually quiet, all places of amusement being closed.

Health of Sec. Seward and His Son.

Official from Surgeon General Barnes.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Major General Dix:

The following is the official report of Surgeon General Barnes of the condition of Secretary Seward and his son, Mr. Frederick Seward, this morning. The deep interest in the American people in the welfare of the great statesman and patriot whose life was assailed by the murderers of President Lincoln induces me to send you the official morning and evening reports of the Surgeon General.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

APRIL 20, 1865—9 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but is more comfortable this morning. Mr. F. Seward continues to improve slowly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
V. R. BARNES, Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Secretary Seward is able to sit up to-day, and is improving very fast. Fred. Seward passed a comfortable night, and is also improved.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, via CAIRO, April 20.

To-day is one of jubilee in honor of the surrender of Lee and the occupation of Mobile.

Large numbers of rebel stragglers are coming into our lines.

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Arrivals—The bark J. Godfrey, brig Aurontee Philadelphia; ship Hope, Boston; ship Galena New York.

The George Cromwell and Evening Star left to-day for New York.

The stock of cotton on hand and on ship board is ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven bales.

Visit of Delegations to the President.

A Cordial Support Promised Him.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

A large number of Navy officers called in a body to-day to pay their respects to President Johnson.

The Maine delegation now in this city, headed by the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, late Vice President of the United States, waited upon the President to-day for the purpose of tendering to him the same hearty support which they gave his illustrious predecessor.

A delegation of citizens of Massachusetts, headed by Governor Andrews of that State, and Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, by appointment, also called upon President Johnson this morning.

Delegations from various other States will pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate during the day.

This morning at 11 o'clock a delegation of one hundred citizens of New Jersey, headed by Governor Parker, called on President Johnson at the Treasury Department. President Johnson in response to an address by Governor Parker, said:

"GENTLEMEN—I can scarcely find language to express my feelings and thanks upon this occasion. Your words of comfort and kindness are especially auspicious at this time. Having been called to this post by Providence, I am overwhelmed with a sense of the obligations and duties devolving upon me, and I feel deeply the kind expressions of support and confidence which you have given. It was but the other day that our late Chief Magistrate was inaugurated, after having served one term with acceptance to nearly all the people of this country, and now he has been struck down like a star from its sphere.

Leaving questions of great political importance to be settled, I am especially thankful for your encouragement at this time, and you will please accept my thanks for your tendered aid and support."

Rebel Major Refuses to Take the Oath of Allegiance—Guerrillas Routed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 20.

The *Democrat* says, the Confederate Major Taylor has been paroled in Georgia, and is preparing for leaving the United States, he refusing to take the oath of allegiance, or to register himself as a rebel debtor.

A Federal scouting party routed a party of guerrillas beyond Mount Sterling, on Monday, killing Wash Thompson, one of the leaders, and wounding several others.

Transportation of President Lincoln's Remains.

Special Order Regulating the Transportation of the Remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the Transportation to Washington City to Springfield, Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 18, 1865.

Ordered:

First, That the following report, and the arrangements therein specified, be approved and accepted, and that the transportation of the remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington to his former home, at Springfield, the capital of Illinois, be conducted in accordance with the said report and the arrangements therein specified.

Second, That for the purpose of said transportation the railroads over which said transportation is made be declared military roads, subject to the orders of the War Department, and that the railroad and the locomotives, cars, and engines engaged in said transportation be withheld by the military orders of Brigadier General McCallum, Superintendent of military railroad transportation; and all persons are required to obey his orders, and to conform to such orders, and directions he may give or prescribe for the transportation aforesaid; and all persons failing said orders shall be deemed to have violated the military orders of the War Department, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Third, That no person shall be allowed to be transported upon the cars constituting the funeral train, save those who are officially authorized by the order of the War Department. The funeral train will not exceed nine cars, including baggage car, and the hearse car, which will precede and open the whole from Washington to Springfield, Illinois.

Fourth, At the various points on the route, where the train may stop, the hearse from the hearse-car by State or municipal authorities, to receive public honors, according to the aforesaid program; and that the train be kept in such time as may be fitting and appropriate to the occasion, under the direction of the military commander of the State, district or department, or district, but the remains will continue always under the special charge of the officers and escort named in the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Under your commission of this date we have the honor to report:

1. A committee of the citizens of the State of Illinois, now assembled for the purpose of attending to the removal of the remains of the late President to their State, has furnished us with the following list of the persons who will escort, being, with the exception of two points, the route traversed by Mr. Lincoln from Springfield to Washington, viz: Chicago, Joliet, Dwight, thence to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Illinois, to Springfield.

2. Over this route, under the counsels of the committee, we have prepared the following time card, in all cases of special trains:

Time Card.

Leave Washington, 8 a. m., Friday, 21st inst. Arrive at Baltimore, 10 a. m., same day.

Leave Baltimore, 3 p. m., Friday, 21st. Arrive at Philadelphia, 6 p. m., same day.

Leave Harrisburg, 12 m., Saturday, 22d. Arrive at Philadelphia, 6:00 p. m., same day.

Leave Philadelphia, 6:00 p. m., Monday, 24th. Arrive at New York, 10 a. m., same day.

Leave New York, 4 p. m., Tuesday, 25th. Arrive at Albany, 4 a. m., Wednesday, 26th.

Leave Albany, 4 p. m., Wednesday 26th. Arrive at Buffalo, 7 a. m., Thursday 27th.

Leave Buffalo, 9 a. m., Thursday, 27th. Arrive at Cleveland, 7 a. m., Friday 28th.

Leave Cleveland, 12 midnight, Friday 28th. Arrive at Columbus, 7:30 a. m., Saturday 29th.

Leave Columbus, 8 p. m., Saturday 29th. Arrive at Indianapolis, 2 a. m., Sunday 30th.

Leave Indianapolis, 12 midnight, Sunday, 30th. Arrive at Chicago, 11 a. m., Monday, May 1.

Leave Chicago, 9:30 p. m., Tuesday, May 2. Arrive at Springfield, 8 a. m., Wednesday, May 3.

The route from Columbus to Indianapolis is via the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, and from Indianapolis to Chicago, via Lafayette and Michigan City.

As to the running of these special trains, which, in order to guard as far as practicable against accidents and detentions, we have reduced to about twenty miles per hour, we suggest the following regulations:

1. That time of departure and arrival be observed as nicely as possible.

2. That a pilot engine be kept ten minutes in advance of the train.

3. That the special train, in all cases, have the right of road, and that all other trains be kept out of its way.

5. That the several railroad companies provide a sufficient number of coaches for the comfortable accommodation of the escort, and a special car for the remains; and that all these, together with the engines, be appropriately draped in mourning.

6. That where the running time of any train extends beyond, or commences at midnight, the usual refreshments be provided, and a greater number if the road can command them, sufficient for the accommodation of the escort.

7. That two officers of the United States Military Railway service be detailed by you, and despatched at once over the route, to confer with the several railway officers, and make all necessary preparations for carrying out these arrangements promptly and satisfactorily.

8. That this programme and these regulations, if approved, be confirmed by an order of the War Department, promptly submitted.

JOHN SHERMAN, }
J. W. GARRETT, } Chairmen.

Meeting of Actors in New York.

On Tuesday a meeting of the members of the theatrical profession was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, to express their regret for the loss of our lamented President. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln we not only mourn as citizens the loss of our revered Chief Magistrate, but also as professionals, a patron and a true friend of art and its professors.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family of the lamented dead we respectfully tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That we recognize with horror and detestation the atrocious crime which has consigned the President of the United States to an untimely grave, and clothed the nation in robes of mourning.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the managers of this city for having appropriately evinced their respect for the memory of the illustrious dead by promptly closing their theaters.

Resolved, That we take this opportunity of renewing our expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Government under which we live.

Resolved, That in view of the nation's bereavement, the members of the profession wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, for one who, in the language of the great bard, is our author—

"Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury, and destroyed by us: Four large cotton factories, and 7,000 bales of cotton; four large magazines, containing 10,000 stand of small arms and accoutrements; 1,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition; 10,000 round fixed artillery ammunition; and 70,000 pounds of powder; 35,000 bushels corn, 50,000 bushels wheat, 150,000 pounds cured bacon, 100,000 suits gray uniform clothing, 250,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds harness leather, 30,000 pounds saltpetre; also, a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores, and medical supplies valued by the rebel medical directors at $500,000 in gold.

Rhode Island has Governor Smith; Vermont has Governor Smith, and New Hampshire has Governor Smyth.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The New British Minister.

His Appearance on the Occasion of His Interview with President Johnson

AN INTERESTING COLLOQUY.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.

TRAITORS TO BE PUNISHED.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Halleck Ordered to Assume Command at Richmond.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Sir Frederick Bruce's interview with President Johnson today was as informal and as undiplomatic as President Lincoln himself could have made it. The new Minister made his appearance with all his stars and decorations on, presented his credentials and formally read his speech. Mr. Johnson replied, saying, he "was glad to see him, and to welcome to the capital a representative of Great Britain;" and then adding, "but, sir, I am not much used to the diplomatic formalities customary on such occasions. My idea is that two great nations ought to conduct their relations very much as two neighbors who sincerely desired peace and good fellowship between themselves ought to, and that is less mere form there is about it the better."

"I assure you, Mr. President," interrupted

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, APRIL 21 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Mere especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence is affected, will be acceptable and is desired. Inventions of local interest mechanical and agricultural receive favorable notice and improvements of every description cheerfully and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, earnest, reliable, and come as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper, whether for or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

President Johnson's reconstruction Policy.

As tending to throw light on President Johnson's policy of re-construction, reference may be made to Tennessee. That State was from the first the object of certain leaders, bread into secession by certain leaders, against the will of the people. As in other States, certain forms were then trumped up, and the State was declared to be out of the Union. It matters little as to that,—what followed is significant as an illustration. In the progress of military operations certain portions of the State, including the capital, were proclaimed, and Mr. JOHNSON was appointed military Governor. Subsequently the loyal people of the State met and organized a civil Government. In this work Gov. JOHNSON was a conspicuous actor. He stands committed virtually to the same policy of re-construction which Mr. LINCOLN proclaimed the same week he was assassinated. It simply recognises the true means in the State, at least the medium through which the State is to be restored. The Tennesseeans hold that that State was never out of the Union—only that certain of her citizens rebelled and attempted to break up the Government, whereby the usual functions and forms were for a time suspended or interfered with—not extinguished, but to be taken up again and exercised by the loyal people, as soon as the general Government was able to afford the necessary protection.

Virtually this was Mr. LINCOLN'S idea, and it is this which was vindicated in Tennessee under the lead of President JOHNSON. We presume he will not depart from it, now that he is the head of the nation.

Confidence in the President.

The confidence felt in President JOHNSON is universal, genuine, hearty. By a single stroke, a word, he has produced a most favorable impression, amounting to conviction. It is without party distinction. The brief speeches he has made, the facts that have come to light concerning an unfortunate circumstance that hung like a cloud over him, have won the full measure of public confidence. It has seldom, we believe never, happened that a public man has made his way so speedily or directly to the public heart and judgment. The country recognizes in him a strong manhood, a people nature, and a vigorous, experienced intellect. The sentiments to which he has given utterance bear the severest scrutiny and closest comparison. There is no halting in his words, no half-framed ideas; the reader is convinced that they proceed from a plentiful stock.

Amid the gloom of the assassination the attitude of the new President is indeed like a cheerful light shining forth and spreading over the whole horizon. Let him be firm and consistent, and he will have a degree of popular support that no President ever had.

Trying to Save His Neck.

Mosby wants to surrender. He has been guilty of the most barbarous warfare of this struggle, and is notaing but a guerrilla—a cold-blooded murderer. He sees the bottom has fallen out, that the only thing to be done is for the leaders to save their necks; and, considering the frail title he has to his own, he is doing the best to accomplish that very desirable object. If Mosby is to be considered a prisoner of war, there would seem to be little need of undertaking to punish anybody. It may be desirable to get possession of the villain, but we would prefer to see him at large till we can take him without conditions.

We suspect we shall soon see a general movement on the part of the leaders to save their necks. The wind is coming up from an unfavorable quarter for them. The chance of success is gone forever, and there is no future for them, except they can escape out of the country, or obtain terms, such as Mosby is seeking to obtain. We trust he will fail—that all of them will fail. The Government is complete master of the situation. It can afford to take its own time and way.

Roman Funerals and Mourning.

The funeral ceremonies of the ancient Romans, which were essentially the same as those of the Greeks, were and more uniform than the same rites are with us. They were modified by their mythological religion and varied according to the condition and rank of the deceased.

As soon as a person died, the nearest relative closed his eyes and mouth, and calling his name, exclaimed, *vale*—farewell. The corpse was then washed, anointed with oil and perfumes by slaves of the undertakers and clothed in his best garments. Ordinary citizens were dressed in the white *toga*, or frock coat, and magistrates in their official robes. A branch of cypress was usually placed at the door of the house as a sign that death had entered it.

Funerals, in the earlier times, were all performed at night, with the accompaniment necessarily, of lanterns and torches. Afterwards the night burials were only among the poor, who could not afford to have expensive processions. The order of procession was arranged by an officer called *Dominus funeris*, who was attended by *lictors*—policemen, dressed in black. The procession, (*pompa funebris*) was led by musicians playing mournful strains, followed by the mourning woman who were hired to howl and sing the funeral song in praise of the deceased. The corpse of the rich was carried on a couch (*lectus*) which was sometimes of the most expensive kind; poor people were carried on a bier. The relatives walked next in the order, each bearing their family images, with their heads veiled; and daughters, with their hair bound with dishevelled tufts. On the burial of persons of distinction, a *cellarg* (laudatio) was pronounced. The place of sepulture was, by the law of the Twelve Tables, outside of the city. The remains of the dead were, in the earlier periods of history, buried in the ground or in raised tombs of masonry. Subsequently, the practice of burning them was introduced and became the common custom. The funerals of the great were often followed by an expensive feast.

The Romans were accustomed to wear mourning for their deceased relatives. During the continuance of the Republic, this was uniformly of black. Afterwards, under the Emperors, the men in mourning were black and the women white, the *toga* maintaining that of scarlet for a few days, the women usually for a year. Time also laid aside all armaments from their persons.

Public mournings were sometimes appointed by the authorities, not only on occasion of the death of illustrious men and emperors, but also of national calamities, as the loss of a battle involving danger to the State. It was observed very much as our days of humiliation for similar causes are. There was a cessation from all those called *justitium*, or vacation; the courts of justice suspended their sessions, the shops of dealers were shut, and the soldiers were exempted from ordinary military duty. The Senators, also, laid aside from their persons their rings and the *latus clavus* that distinguished their official dress, and the magistrates did not wear the badges of their office.

Great respect was paid to the remains of the dead, when attacked, death resulting to the time, which deprived a Wealth expended was made on their funerals, and their superstitions connected with them religious and even sacrificial observances.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.—We have received a great number of communications embodying the proceedings of public meetings in different places on the great event. We are compelled to forego their publication, because were so to undertake to give them our columns would be scarcely occupied to the exclusion of other matter. We trust our friends will accept this as a satisfactory explanation.

THE REIGN OF TERROR ASSASSINATION.—Judge Reid, on Tuesday, informed Gen. Lee of the President's assassination. Lee expressed astonishment, and the Secretary of State, that Mr. Lincoln was dead. It is hard to believe it, and it certainly must be wasted to believe it.

The Secretary of State was also severely injured by the same assassin who murdered the President. Mr. Seward was a Roman statesman of the highest order of intellect. Legislation and statesmanship ever with him the study of his days. He was a profound student of history, and the maxims of the wisest statesmen of the past were familiar to him. He regarded the past as the key to the present, and from it he drew the principles which he applied to the solution of the questions of his own day. He was a statesman of the highest order of ability, and his death will be a great loss to the country. Personally he was a man of the kindest heart and most amiable disposition. He was a devoted husband and father, and his family will have the sympathy of the whole community in their great affliction.

The Union—What of the Future.

Were the war closed, an event which is evidently not far distant, a great and important work will remain to be done. Already it comes to the foreground for consideration. The process of the war, according to the expressed will of the loyal people, brought our late Rebellion within clear view of its triumphant overthrow, and within equally clear view of the accomplishment of its destruction. Entrance upon it is a formal rejection, they may fail to secure a formal acceptance through this cause. And besides, the organizations of local Government may be so disintegrated or so under the domination of fixed though impotent hostility, as to prevent any responsive action at all, either to reject or embrace the privilege of a reconstruction with the United States Government. This condition of affairs, should it be found to exist on the suppression of the armed and active insurrection, will increase at once the responsibility and the necessity of government action. It cannot allow a secession to succeed by default, after having failed of success by violence. The independence of sullen inaction is as incompatible with the integrity of the Union, as the independence of active hostility and competition.

It does not appear, in the present stage of the rebellion, that an entire and speedy reinstatement of the insurgents in all their power and privileges is demanded by the exigencies of the case, or desired by either insurgent or loyal people. The latter desire it when it can be done in accordance with the claims of justice and with the prospect of lasting amity, and of harmonious co-operation in the Union. That a clear majority of the population of the insurrectionary States is necessary in order to secure this, is not by any means apparent. The formal and violent rejection of the authority of the United States government by the insurgents, placed them in a different position from that of the loyal people of the insurrectionary States. These may by the constitution claim republican government at the hands of the power which they recognize in their allegiance. Organized in this form and in this connection, the State and its authority will be restored to working order, and the Union will exist in its sameness, efficiency and harmony.

This, we believe, was the view of our lamented President. This, we believe, to be the view of the President who now occupies the Executive Chair; and for the carrying forward of the work, when the time shall arrive, he brings to the effort all needed qualifications.

There is no need to be in a hurry in this part of the executive work of crushing the power of the rebellion goes bravely on. The storm is nearly over—the gale has done its worst of devestation. The reconstruction work must come in its time. Labor, and wait, is the motto of the enterprise. If there is a work that requires deliberation, caution, prudence, this is one. *Festina lente*—hasten slowly—is a safe rule of procedure.

Cheap Loyalty.

It is easy to be brave when there is no danger; to be among the victors after the battle; to be on the side of right and justice when it is clearly established they will prevail. So it is prudent to be considered loyal now. When this wicked rebellion commenced the rich and poor gave liberally, nobly to crush it. Many, now poor widows, gave their husbands, many parents gave their only supports and hope, their sons who are falling by cruel hands in battle, or more cruelly in Southern prisons. The rich and learned gave sons, intelligent and accomplished, who fought nobly and fearlessly, died in defense of all we hold dear—freedom. Some there were who expressed doubts of success—said no encouraging word. Of public men they carefully avoided saying anything in their speeches, sermons, or prayers which would cause any one even to suspect them of loyalty. They had no vote to give for justice and freedom—as ministers they sheltered themselves under the plea that politics should not be introduced into the pulpit—to speak there of the most grievious sin of our land, which threatened our liberties and our religion, was wrong. They had no words of encouragement for our brave men—our devoted soldiers. No expression of condemnation of the terrible crime which traitorous hearts had conceived. They could proclaim against abolitionists—the North, which was the cause of all their suffering in our darkest hours they supposed their wisdom was shown by their refusal to take sides firmly with the patriot band. When their aid and encouragement were most needed they were witheld. Indeed this very silence classed them with our enemies who claimed them, in such a cause as we have been engaged in no man's position ought to have been doubtful. There were but two sides. Yet in some cases long and elaborate articles were written to establish loyalty. Now success has crowned our arms—the rebellion is crushed—the right has triumphed, and to be with the Government is easy. Now they can speak, and they do not consider it wrong to allow their opinions to be made known in their prayers, speeches or sermons. Richmond has fallen and they can shout in line,—they are loyal. But were they loyal? Have they been loyal? They now claim the rewards and the honors. Verily they shall have their reward. S.

Our New President.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

The new President has had a great deal of experience in the practical doings of Government—much more and of a more varied kind than his immediate forerunner. He may be said, indeed, to have been in public life nearly the days of his manhood. As a Representative and senator for several years in Executive of his State, as representative to Congress at Washington, and as senator in the United States, he has had the amplest scope for intelligently acquiring both the knowledge and the practice of statesmanship. In all these places he has acquitted himself with a degree of honor which would only be attained by a native statesman of rare abilities. In every forum, even in the highest of the nation itself, he has ever been fairly familiarly with its duties, and an ability to cope with the foremost men of that body. He is a speaker in debate, though not marked by any brilliancy of performance, have been distinguished by much sterling good sense. Their are the elements of conviction, and their utterance is forcible and generally with considerable fitness.

The nation will, we think, be honored and prosperous under our new administration; let us, therefore

"Bury our fears in dead Edward's tomb,
And revive our hopes in living Edward's throne!"

Assassination Miscellany.

LETTER BY BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.

J. Wilkes Booth, the wretched assassin of President Lincoln, in January last left a letter in a sealed envelope, directed to himself, at the house of Mr. J. S. Clarke, his brother-in-law in this city, with the statement that they contained all stocks and bonds. They remained at the house unopened until after the crime of Friday night, when Mr. Clarke opened them and handed them over to the United States Marshal.

This letter is undated, but it could not have been written later than January, and was probably written in November. It shows that if John Wilkes Booth did not then contemplate killing the President, he had at least resolved to aid the rebellion in some striking and startling way. It is probable that he was then bound by an oath to obey some secret band of conspirators and his subject in addressing the letter to himself was to ensure secrecy till he had taken some step which would give the family reason for opening it. So strong were his sympathies for that cause that he would undoubtedly have joined the rebel army at the beginning of the war, if it had not been for the firm opposition of his family, and the grief of his mother. His brothers, Edwin and Junius, considered his declarations that the rebellion was right, as merely the wild talk of a reckless young man. His opinions and feelings were so different from those of his family that a virtual separation became inevitable. The family has long resided in London, and neither brother in law since January last.

THE LOYALTY OF EDWIN BOOTH—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1865.

To Edwin Booth, Esq:

MY DEAR FRIEND—Amid the gloom and sorrow which recent events have cast over the whole of our beloved country, and, indeed, over all lovers of freedom everywhere, I experience a lively sympathy with the anguish peculiar to yourself, which you must now be suffering.

From the intimacy which has prevailed between you and my family, I have been long aware of the unconditional loyalty which has been uppermost with you; of the ardent patriotism which has prevailed with you; of your keen sympathy with the cause of emancipation, and your high regard for the lamented Lincoln, as at once the leader and the instrument of the predominance in our land.

These feelings, ardent as I know them to have been with you, would cause you to share deeply with every loyal heart in the intense sorrow which his sudden death has so universally created.

But I realize how much to that sorrow is added the suffering arising from your connection with the imputed author of the terrible calamity. I know it must be with you the cause of anguish which can know of no relief but in time; and I cannot but feel, you be comforted; that belongs to him alone in whose loving kindness I know you have such an abiding trust. I would that it were otherwise, and that I could speak comfort to you in your deep affliction; for the many estimable qualities I have recognized in you and the warm regard which you have ever distinguished you during the whole of our acquaintance, have awakened in me a warm personal regard, which leads to the wish that I could afford you some consolation.

This much at least I can say—and I know your sensitive nature so well as to appreciate its value—that I do not believe that the consequences of the crime which causes our mourning will be at all visited upon you. Our people are not unreasoning. Their second thought can be relied upon. All who know you as well as I do, will be they will bear testimony to your unwavering loyalty. I will commend you in their heartfelt sympathy in suffering so peculiar to yourself and fall owing so fatally from causes which you could not control and in which you had no participation.

So far as your inner anguish is concerned, I can but commend you to that God whose overruling providence is over His people, and so far as the world around can affect you, I bid you be of good cheer, for all will be well, and you may be assured of the most sympathy of the kind and true everywhere.

Truly and most ardently your friend,

J. W. EDMONDS.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S REPLY.

April 18, 1865.

To Judge Edmonds:

MY DEAR JUDGE—Your kind letter of this morning overwhelms me. It so fully expresses the inmost sentiments of my heart that I can only say God bless you. Come and see me.

Most truly your friend,

EDWIN BOOTH.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH—SUSPICIOUS.

A letter received at Ford's Theatre, directed to J. Wilkes Booth, has been handed to the police. It is in the hand of Junius Brutus Booth, and is addressed simply "Jun." The writer speaks significantly of the oil business, and advises young Booth to abandon it now that Richmond has been given up and Lee has surrendered, as this trouble will no doubt prove unprofitable. A postscript signed "Alice" is appended, giving Booth similar advice. Evidence is accumulating to show that the assassination was done for money.

MANAGER FORD.

This gentleman is out in a card protesting his loyalty and expressing his deep regret. He says Booth had the freedom of his theatre, a privilege of which he availed himself to perpetrate the horrible deed.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ESCAPE.

Bishop Simpson, in Philadelphia, related the following: The conspiracy included Mr. Stanton. On Friday, fortunately the bell wire at his house was broken. In the evening Mr. Stanton was alone with his wife, the servant having gone home. A friend called at the door, and the broken wire prevented Mr. Stanton being summoned to the door, and he thus escaped.

Personal.

General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States; James G. Nicolay, late private secretary to President Lincoln, and others, returned from Fort Sumter Tuesday. The first intelligence they received of the assassination of the President was reported to them at Hampton Roads. It appeared to them incredible, however, that they placed little confidence in it until it was confirmed on their arrival at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Nicolay, like Major Hay, staggered under this newly blow to his very intimate relations with Mr. Lincoln during the last four years had resulted in a strong personal attachment, and the loss to him is irreparable.

General Grant, is to leave Washington today for Burlington, New Jersey. He will probably go next week to Richmond, which he has not yet visited. The President and Cabinet are anxious he should remain as much as possible in Washington, in order that they may have his advice in Cabinet meetings at this important crisis. Secretary Stanton, General Grant and President Johnson have had a lengthy interview and they agree perfectly as to the policy for the future. Grant spoke in the highest terms of the President.

Colonel Browning, of Washington, who for the last four or five years has been the confidential secretary of President Johnson, is still acting as his private secretary.

Hon. Preston King, of New York, is perhaps the most intimate friend and adviser of the President at the present time, and is one of his old Kitchen Cabinet friends.

A few days before Jefferson Davis left Richmond his fancy coffee or tea set, most elegantly manufactured, was sold at auction, and purchased by A. Barrett, who subsequently sold it to Colonel Friedman, of Philadelphia. The latter gentleman brought it as a present to the late President Lincoln, and immediately sent it to Washington.

Ex-Speaker Colfax has written a letter, in which he expresses the opinion that there will be no extra session of Congress. He is going to the Pacific coast by the overland route, in a few weeks. General Garfield, A. D. Richardson and other gentlemen will accompany him.

The Northwest.

A St. Paul letter says: Signs of extensive immigration this season are encouraging, several companies of Kentuckians and Indianians having already located, with the view of forming settlements. One company selected farms for 100 families of Kentuckians. As the homestead of 160 acres is *free of cost*, and the lands rich and productive and there are about 40,000,000 acres still remaining open to settlement under a climate whereasgue and fever is unknown unless imported, and in a state as richly endowed with land grants for railroads as any in the Union, the inducements to emigrants are very great.

Colonel Bishop, in Sherman's army, Colonel of the second Minnesota regiment, writes that several hundred families of refugees from the South are making preparations for moving to the Northwest. Rev. F. A. Gouwell, chaplain to one of the regiments, has located thousands of homesteads or soldiers recently in this State, and is still engaged in the same business.

Capitalists are turning their attention to raising sheep. One flock in St. Paul, having over 2,000 thousand acres of land in that city, expect to import fifteen thousand sheep this summer. Flax and cabbages are also a means for this peculiar branch of husbandry are health to the sheep—rot, scab, &c., being almost unknown. Flax and cabbages yield a much greater quantity of wool; greater fecundity; natural meadows, yearling two and three tons of hay to the acre; land grants of 25 acres to a family; facilities for cheap transportation and the high prices for wool. There is scarcely any business in the state so safe, so cheaply carried on, and so richly and certainly remunerative.

Nearly a million bushels of grain and one hundred million feet of lumber are released from their frozen bondage, and we have the water to bring them to market and set afloat the cash tide up to them.

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Gov. Andrew and the Martyr President.

On the 17th instant Gov. Andrew transmitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts, the following address. It is eloquence and fervor ally warrants its insertion entire:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, April 17, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Since the last adjournment of the General Court of Massachusetts, the people of the United States have been overtaken by a great and enduring sorrow. In the midst of the exultations of recent and repeated victory, in the midst of the highest hopes, of the most capacious influence, in the hour of universal joy, the nation passed at once, by an inscrutable and mysterious Providence, into the Valley of the Shadow of Death. Assembled while the world is yet broken upon our eyes, and the hearts of men are oppressed by the sense of a strange disaster, it has become my manifest duty to address to the legislative department of the Commonwealth, this calamitous and distressing event. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, is no more. He departed this life at the city of Washington, on Saturday, the 15th day of the present month of April, A. D. 1865, at seven hours and fifty-two minutes past seven o'clock in the morning.

On Friday he was possessed of all the faculties of his mind and body, the active performance of the functions of his great office, and devoted himself throughout the day, with cheerful and manly courage, and with his wonted vigor in power and patient assiduity to the duties it required of him. In the evening, surrounded by his family, and a few friends in resort and amusement, and in the presence of a crowded audience, gathered party to greet him as the President of the Union, and in happy recognition of the triumphant victories just achieved over the rebel army in Virginia which had resulted in a rout, closely followed by its surrender—before the very eyes of the people of whom he was the elect and honored Chief Magistrate, he fell beneath the sudden, unwarned and unsuspected assault of an assassin, whose deed of blood has hardly a parallel for its combination of audacity and wickedness in the annals of crime.

A bullet shot from a fire-arm penetrated his brain. He fell senseless and bleeding, with a wound the mortal nature of which was immediately apparent, and was borne from the scene only to linger a few hours in unconscious suffering, and then to die. The people of this Commonwealth were engaged on the morning of Saturday to read the announcement by telegraph, which brought to their homes the dreadful intelligence of the murderous assault, which was scarcely read before the terrible tragedy closed, with the announcement soon flashed along the wires and flown across the land, that the assassin who had been the author of this great sorrow to millions, had suddenly and cruelly perished by the hand of justice.

But I realize how much to that sorrow is added the suffering arising from your connection with the imputed author of the terrible calamity. I know it must be with you the cause of anguish which can know of no relief but in time; and I cannot but feel, you be comforted; that belongs to him alone in whose loving kindness I know you have such an abiding trust. I would that it were otherwise, and that I could speak comfort to you in your deep affliction; for the many estimable qualities I have recognized in you and the warm regard which you have ever distinguished you during the whole of our acquaintance, have awakened in me a warm personal regard, which leads to the wish that I could afford you some consolation.

This much at least I can say—and I know your sensitive nature so well as to appreciate its value—that I do not believe that the consequences of the crime which causes our mourning will be at all visited upon you. Our people are not unreasoning. Their second thought can be relied upon. All who know you as well as I do, will be they will bear testimony to your unwavering loyalty. I will commend you in their heartfelt sympathy in suffering so peculiar to yourself and flowing so fatally from causes which you could not control and in which you had no participation.

So far as your inner anguish is concerned, I can but commend you to that God whose overruling providence is over His people, and so far as the world around can affect you, I bid you be of good cheer, for all will be well, and you may be assured of the most sympathy of the kind and true everywhere.

Truly and most ardently your friend,

J. W. EDMONDS.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S REPLY.

April 18, 1865.

To Judge Edmonds:

MY DEAR JUDGE—Your kind letter of this morning overwhelms me. It so fully expresses the inmost sentiments of my heart that I can only say God bless you. Come and see me.

Most truly your friend,

EDWIN BOOTH.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH—SUSPICIOUS.

A letter received at Ford's Theatre, directed to J. Wilkes Booth, has been handed to the police. It is in the hand of Junius Brutus Booth, and is addressed simply "Jun." The writer speaks significantly of the oil business, and advises young Booth to abandon it now that Richmond has been given up and Lee has surrendered, as this trouble will no doubt prove unprofitable. A postscript signed "Alice" is appended, giving Booth similar advice. Evidence is accumulating to show that the assassination was done for money.

MANAGER FORD.

This gentleman is out in a card protesting his loyalty and expressing his deep regret. He says Booth had the freedom of his theatre, a privilege of which he availed himself to perpetrate the horrible deed.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ESCAPE.

Bishop Simpson, in Philadelphia, related the following: The conspiracy included Mr. Stanton. On Friday, fortunately the bell wire at his house was broken. In the evening Mr. Stanton was alone with his wife, the servant having gone home. A friend called at the door, and the broken wire prevented Mr. Stanton being summoned to the door, and he thus escaped.

Personal.

General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States; James G. Nicolay, late private secretary to President Lincoln, and others, returned from Fort Sumter Tuesday. The first intelligence they received of the assassination of the President was reported to them at Hampton Roads. It appeared to them incredible, however, that they placed little confidence in it until it was confirmed on their arrival at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Nicolay, like Major Hay, staggered under this newly blow to his very intimate relations with Mr. Lincoln during the last four years had resulted in a strong personal attachment, and the loss to him is irreparable.

General Grant, is to leave Washington today for Burlington, New Jersey. He will probably go next week to Richmond, which he has not yet visited. The President and Cabinet are anxious he should remain as much as possible in Washington, in order that they may have his advice in Cabinet meetings at this important crisis. Secretary Stanton, General Grant and President Johnson have had a lengthy interview and they agree perfectly as to the policy for the future. Grant spoke in the highest terms of the President.

Colonel Browning, of Washington, who for the last four or five years has been the confidential secretary of President Johnson, is still acting as his private secretary.

Hon. Preston King, of New York, is perhaps the most intimate friend and adviser of the President at the present time, and is one of his old Kitchen Cabinet friends.

A few days before Jefferson Davis left Richmond his fancy coffee or tea set, most elegantly manufactured, was sold at auction, and purchased by A. Barrett, who subsequently sold it to Colonel Friedman, of Philadelphia. The latter gentleman brought it as a present to the late President Lincoln, and immediately sent it to Washington.

Ex-Speaker Colfax has written a letter, in which he expresses the opinion that there will be no extra session of Congress. He is going to the Pacific coast by the overland route, in a few weeks. General Garfield, A. D. Richardson and other gentlemen will accompany him.

The Northwest.

A St. Paul letter says: Signs of extensive immigration this season are encouraging, several companies of Kentuckians and Indianians having already located, with the view of forming settlements. One company selected farms for 100 families of Kentuckians. As the homestead of 160 acres is *free of cost*, and the lands rich and productive and there are about 40,000,000 acres still remaining open to settlement under a climate whereasgue and fever is unknown unless imported, and in a state as richly endowed with land grants for railroads as any in the Union, the inducements to emigrants are very great.

Colonel Bishop, in Sherman's army, Colonel of the second Minnesota regiment, writes that several hundred families of refugees from the South are making preparations for moving to the Northwest. Rev. F. A. Gouwell, chaplain to one of the regiments, has located thousands of homesteads or soldiers recently in this State, and is still engaged in the same business.

Capitalists are turning their attention to raising sheep. One flock in St. Paul, having over 2,000 thousand acres of land in that city, expect to import fifteen thousand sheep this summer. Flax and cabbages are also a means for this peculiar branch of husbandry are health to the sheep—rot, scab, &c., being almost unknown. Flax and cabbages yield a much greater quantity of wool; greater fecundity; natural meadows, yearling two and three tons of hay to the acre; land grants of 25 acres to a family; facilities for cheap transportation and the high prices for wool. There is scarcely any business in the state so safe, so cheaply carried on, and so richly and certainly remunerative.

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The Republic Stands.

In the republic of ancient Rome, such an event as the assassination of the head of the government would have been the precursor only of civil discord and political revolution. In modern Europe, the murder of the monarch would be likely to overturn the kingdom. Under constitutional governments in the United States, an occurrence of this kind, however deep it may penetrate into the hearts of the people, does not affect in the least the permanency of the political structure. Such an act can never be prompted in the hope of transferring the authority of the government or changing the destinies of the country. The republic is based on endurable foundations—order, justice, freedom, equality—and while these principles endure in the hearts of men, the republic must stand. The will of the people is its strength, and neither accident nor design can prevail against it. Should a traitor taking power, Insurrection, formidably armed, may attempt it, but the power of the people unfailingly rises to the defense of the union. The union may purpose it, but the calm operation of the laws immediately invest the authority of the people's representative of the power and the course of government move on undisturbed by the perturbations which would seem sufficient to shake the foundation of social and political order. Such a government thus rests on the will of the whole people, it is surrounded by a power which is able to repel all assaults. The results of its energies compel submission to its decrees. As political changes cannot be effected by the death of the chief magistrate of the Nation, the motives to assassination as a means to revolution are defeated. The only revolution which can be effected is the revolution of public sentiment, expressed through the ballot box. This arrangement greatly simplifies political government, and lessens greatly the dangers which naturally beset such institutions. It is therefore clearly comprehend our political structure could never be so illogical as to expect that by depriving the people of the head of the people of his life, they thereby destroy the power of the principal.

Removal of Ministers, &c., Asked For.

In the first branch of the Baltimore City Council Tuesday evening, Mr. Hatch offered the following preamble and resolution, which were read and their consideration laid over:

"WHEREAS, The peace of society and the tranquility of our city is much disturbed by certain malcontents in our midst, who are insulting to the government and to the authorities, also to the individual citizens; and whereas Dr. Bullock, Dr. Hamner, Mr. Lefevre and Capt. Trippe have made themselves exceedingly obnoxious to our people by their avowals of sentiments on certain resolutions before the Baltimore Presbytery, as set forth in former occasions, the conduct of the aforesaid parties being such as to give example to the malcontents, as to involve the peace and tranquility of the city; therefore,

"*Resolved, by the first branch of the City (councils of Baltimore,* That the military authorities in command of this department be requested to remove from our midst Dr. Bullock, Dr. Hamner, Mr. Lefevre and Capt. Trippe, and all such dangerous persons as are inimical to our government."

President Johnson and the Colored Men in Washington.

The National Equal Rights League, in Washington, an association of colored men, a few days since addressed the President, their committee of which the President replied as follows:

SIR: I thank you for this interview. I receive the kindness and honor which you now express to me in the same spirit I would if you were of another class.

I need not state to you my past history. It is well understood by you. It is for you will find the guaranty of my future conduct toward your people. Where the colored people know me best they have confidence in me. No man can charge me with having proved false to the promises I have made to any class of the people in my public life. I fear that leading colored men do not understand and appreciate the fact that they have friends on the south side of the line. They have, and they are as faithful and stanuch as any north of the line. I may here very aptly say that, indeed popular, to be an emancipationist north of the line, but a very different thing to be such south of it. South of it it costs a man effort, property and perhaps life. You may express these sentiments, together with my thanks, to the people whom you represent.

DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.

DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.

McMICHARAN'S Blackberry Tr ures.
McMICHARAN'S Blackberry Tr ures.
McMICHARAN'S Blackberry Troches.

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Flux and all disorders of the bowels arising from a change of food and water.

Soldiers and Travelers,
Soldiers and Travelers,

Should not be without them, as they can be carried among the person without the least inconvenience and are a

Sure Cure.
Sure Cure.

Prepared only by N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists, 55 Market street, and sold by Druggists generally.

General Intelligence.

From an official statement of the results of blockade running at Wilmington, published in the Manchester, England, *Guardian*, we learn that the total ventures made by English speculators amount to more than $40,000,000. The quantity of cotton exported from Wilmington in twenty-two months was 130,857 bales, and the total number of vessels which ran the blockade in fifteen months was 356.

The papers of Richmond are sagely discussing the "mysterious connection between mind and matter." Never mind, gentlemen; it's no matter.

Lieut. R. Abercrombie, of the rebel army, a paroled prisoner, while on his way through Baltimore, was identified by a colored soldier of the Fourth United States Infantry, as the rebel officer who caused Captain Dayton, of the Federal army to be hung in Castle Thunder, about two years since. The colored soldier and Captain Dayton were prisoners together at Castle Thunder while Abercrombie was an officer of the prison. The rebel officer was arrested and taken before Colonel Woolley, who ordered him to be lock ed up to await trial.

About five hundred officers and privates, paroled prisoners of Lee's army, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday, en route to their homes in the various Southern States. The flow of these prisoners, many of them desperate characters, from Richmond is continuous, and as a large proportion of them are bound North, and especially as they take passage to Baltimore, Md., it behooves well our authorities and citizens to keep a sharp watch on them.

The municipal election at Chicago on Tuesday, resulted in a sweeping Union triumph, the Mayor and three-fourths of the Council being Union. The average majority was between five and six thousand.

The steamer Clara Poe, bound for Nashville with a cargo of Government stores, was burned at Eddyville on the Cumberland river, on Monday night.

An interesting case involving railroad liability for baggage lost, was recently tried in Philadelphia. A passenger had received a check for a carpet bag, with valuables amounting to $343, to be taken from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, and it was lost after passing out of the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the care of other companies. Suit was brought against the Company, and in defense the following endorsement on the tickets sold by that Company was given in evidence:

"Philadelphia to Cincinnati: Pittsburgh to Cincinnati—In selling this ticket for passage over roads west of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company acts only as agents for the western lines, and assumes no responsibility west of Pittsburgh."

Judge Cadwalader, for the defendants, on questions of law raised by the facts.

In reply to the suggestion that the negroes will come in large numbers to the North, a writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* says "you might as well expect the monkeys of Central America to run up to the Arctic."

There is in London a female preacher, a Mrs. Thistlewaite, who has obtained quite a reputation as a pulpit orator.

A CHANGED POLICY.—A Norfolk letter, dated the 17th, says: The Provost Marshal of the district, Lieutenant Colonel Mann, this morning received instructions from Gen. Gordon to allow no rebel officers to appear in the streets of Norfolk with any insignia of office upon their clothing. When they do so they are to be arrested, brought before the Provost Marshal and the emblems cut off. Their swords will not be marred, but they can only retain them out of sight. The latter provision only applies to the officers of Lee's army who were surrendered. All rebel officers and men not belonging to Norfolk and Portsmouth, will not be permitted to go at large in the cities aforesaid, but will be detained in custody; and they are to be deprived of. Rebel residents will be compelled to procure a citizen's dress within forty eight hours after arriving in the city of Norfolk or Portsmouth, otherwise they will be arrested and held, and, as the order says, "until their friends can dress them in a Christian garb."

There are a large number of the surrendered officers who were lately in Lee's army now in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Until to-day these were made free to promenade the principal streets in full rebel uniform, with their side arms on. They will cease to do so any longer.

DIED:

KEOUGH—On Monday evening, 17th inst., near Laurel Hill, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Patrick Keough, and daughter of James and Mary Keough, and daughter of A. and B. L. Wood.

LAUGHLIN—At two o'clock Wednesday evening, April 19th, 1865, Mrs. Mary Laughlin, wife of Mr. Jacob Laughlin, and Martha Laughlin, aged 18 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her residence of his parents, in Peebles, Allegheny, on to-morrow, Friday, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

LOWRY—On Wednesday afternoon, April 19th, 1865, JOHNNY R. LOWRY, only son of Joseph Land and Sarah Lowry, aged eleven years, three months and sixteen days.

The funeral will leave his father's residence on Liberty street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
(Corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley.)
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

Seven-Thirty Loan.

The Popular Loan of the People
AND
THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET,
Convertible into
U. S. Five-Twenty Six per Cent
Gold Bearing Bonds.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS
ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS
mh25-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First streets,
Fairbanks' Patent Platform & Counter
SCALES,
Jams Faced Patent Boor Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. apl0

FOREST—To one or two men, a second story room, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at No. 32 Third street, below Ferry. apl18-3

ORESBY IRON WORKS.
WHARTON BROS. & CO.
Have removed their
WAREHOUSE
To No. 121 SECOND street, above Wood. apl3-lw

STILL C

The Daily Commercial

CITY BULLETINS.

See 4th column for matter not found here.

RECEIPT OF THE LATE PRESIDENT—OFFICIAL ORDER.—The following official order was received yesterday morning by Capt. Davis, Acting Commandant of this post, and was at once transmitted to all the officers in the Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNA., } Philadelphia, April 18, 1865. }

COMMANDING OFFICER MONONGAHELA DISTRICT—*General Order No. 51.*—With deep regret the Commanding General publishes the following order for the information and observance of the troops in this department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'L'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865. }

General Order No. 68.—The following order of the Secretary of War announces to the armies of the United States the fatal and lamentable death of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln late President of the United States:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.—The distressing duty has devolved on the Secretary of War to announce to the armies of the United States that at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the fifteenth (15th) day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five (1865), Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, died of a mortal wound inflicted on him by an assassin.

The Armies of the United States will share with their fellow citizens the feeling of profound horror inspired by this atrocious murder of their great beloved President and Commander-in-Chief, and with profound sorrow will mourn his death as a national calamity. The headquarters of every department, post, station, fort and arsenal will be draped in mourning for thirty days, and appropriate funeral honors will be paid by every army and in every department, at every military post, and at the Military Academy at West Point, to the memory of the late illustrious Chief Magistrate of the Nation and Commander-in-Chief of its armies. Lieutenant General Grant will give the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

On the day after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of every military division or department of the armies, post, station, fort and arsenal, and at the military academy at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at 10 o'clock A.M., and the orders read to them, after which all the labors and operations for the day will cease and be suspended as far as practicable in a state of war. The national flag will be displayed at half-mast; at the dawn of the day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-six guns. The officers of the armies of the United States will wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and on their swords and colors of their commands and regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant,

W. NICHOLS, Adjutant General.

The proper commanding officers will on receipt of this order, immediately give the necessary instructions to carry the same into effect.

By command of Maj. General Cadwalder.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MONONGAHELA DISTRICT, } PITTSBURGH, PA., April 19, 1865. }

Official copy of telegram.

G. P. DAVIS, Captain, 21st Regiment V. R. C., commanding Monongahela District.

STREET PASSENGER CARS.—The great convenience of street railways is becoming more apparent every day, and the people could scarcely do without them now. Since their introduction many have secured homes in the outskirts of the cities, where property and rents are cheaper, the atmosphere purer and health consequently better. To these people the street cars are almost indispensable, and they go and come upon them daily. The corporate authorities have granted the different companies all needed facilities for running their cars, and as a general thing they are conducted with a view to the greatest convenience of the public. The conductors and drivers have been selected with judgment and are temperate, courteous and obliging. This is as it should be. But as suggested a few days since, the convenience of the traveling public seems to demand that the cars should run at a later hour than eleven o'clock. As an illustration take Wednesday night. The theatre did not "let out" until a few minutes after eleven and when the parties who wished to avail themselves of the street cars to reach their homes, reached the stables they found the offices closed and the last car gone, and were compelled to walk; some of them for miles. Such things are extremely annoying and could be easily remedied by those who control the roads. Let them run an accommodation car at twelve o'clock, and they will not only deserve and receive the thanks of the community, but will find that it will pay. What road will be the first to set the example?

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a man named Michael Bauman, aged fifty years, met with a severe accident at the Penn street depot of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. It appears that Bauman had crawled under a freight car which was standing upon a switch, for the purpose of taking a nap, and while asleep an engine made an attachment to the car and moved it, when the hind trucks of the car ran over one leg, and cut off the heel and a portion of the foot of the other. Dr. Cowley attended to the injuries of the wounded man, after which he was removed to the Mercy Hospital. There are but slight hopes of his recovery, and if he should, he will be a helpless cripple.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—Capt. C. W. Batchelor, Collector of the port of Pittsburgh, received the following from the Treasury Department yesterday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, April 17. }

It is hereby ordered that, in honor to the memory of our late illustrious Chief Magistrate, all officers and others subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, wear crape on the left arm for the period of six months.

H. MCCULLOCH, Sec'y. of the Treasury.

We understand that from the great number of new oil companies now starting on Cheat river, Dunkard and Whitely creek, that high prices are being paid for labor, and that all kinds of workmen are in great demand, fifteen to twenty dollars being paid per day for four horse teams, and three to five dollars per day for common laborers, teamsters, masons, &c. It would be well if some of our idle population would turn their attention to this new Eldorado, as their labor is wanted there badly, and for which they could obtain highly remunerative pay.

OUTRAGE IN NEW CASTLE.—A gentleman from New Castle informs us that on Monday evening some disloyal scamps tore the crape off Tidball & Co.'s store and Mr. Winder's house. The parties are known, and if they are caught it is intimated that summary punishment will be meted out to them.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court will commence its sessions in this city on Monday, the 8th of May. There is a large amount of business to be disposed of, and the session may continue for weeks.

WILL BE IN SESSION.—The various courts for Allegheny county, which have been closed during the present week in token of respect for the late President Lincoln, will re-open on Monday next for the transaction of business.

SUNDRIES.—The causeless alarm about the polishing of the water in the Allegheny basin has passed away, and it is now used as heretofore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of Dye in Rose usually sold for.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a dye now or ever before the people. Being Compound in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 75 Cents. A. T. MATTHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct8-1y

COPYING PRESSES.

COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES,

ENVELOPES,

PAPER of every description,

And a large supply of STATIONERY,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

PRINTER AND STATIONER,

apl1 corner of Wood and Third streets.

COAL, COKE AND LIME, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. SCOTT, General Agent,

Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city

SHINGLES—

100,000 for sale by WILLIAM A. HERRON.

COAL FLATS.—FOR SALE, TWO NEW COAL FLATS—Cheap. Enquire of JAMES MCMASTER, Pilot of the Towboat Argyle, at McKEE & BROS.' COAL OFFICE, below the Connellsville Railroad depot. ap6

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by JAMES BOWEN, 136 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

JESSIE AND M. NAGRE.....M. HENDERSON

4th night of the great sensation drama

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

New Scenes, Mechanical Effects, New Properties Costumes, &c.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, as.....BADGER

This EVENING, the great drama, in seven acts, as played in all the principal cities, called

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

The only re-company in the state.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

760 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, and by the time at the principal corners in the city and give the collector one to the same. ap19-1y

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper up to a Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

A. 22. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK RULING and BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery No. 86 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. mch8

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro, corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schaufman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schaufmann, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on short notice, and at most reasonable prices.

OTTO KREBS.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,466,856 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	290 00
Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	5,373 38
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 20th, 1864	15,812 59
	$2,089,861 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$903,858 35
Due by Banks and Bankers	293,181 74
Due by Bank—(special), payable in gold	8,440 41
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	29,206 95
Bills Receivable (from Banks in transit, on U. S. securities and Checks	85,326 94
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	46,457 38
U. S. Treasury Notes	104,141 66
U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds	668,671 30
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn as the Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN, CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

apl4-tf

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES

Oil, Coal and Furnace Lands,

FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a judgment of the Greenup Circuit Court, in the action of Darlinton, Mollenkamp and Wurts, against Wm. Cairns and others, I will, as Commissioner, on

MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1865,

Sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Greenupsburg, Ky., the

GREENUP FURNACE AND LANDS.

There are, by estimation, from six to eight thousand acres situate on the east side of Little Sandy river in the waters of Cain creek, in Greenup county, Kentucky. The Furnace is distant from the mouth of Greenup river, by land, 6 miles. The Lexington and Big Sandy railroad is completed from Ashland on the Ohio river, within five miles of the center of the tract in the direction from Ashland being fifteen miles.

The Furnace is not only available as a Pig Iron Furnace, having a good stock, gas machinery in complete building, with an abundance of iron ore and fuel in the best of many years, but also for its rich CANNEL AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

With reference to the great coal value of these lands, Dr. Owen, in his Geological Report, Vol. 4, page 412, published in 1861, in speaking of the Cannel Coal of Greenup county, says:

"At this ground the Furnace this Coal takes a great developement. It is opened at many places, and is now worked for its cannel, fish in Oil, and of excellent quality."

Greenup county is now attracting great interest as an oil region, and the investigations of Geologists, practical oil men and capitalists, give every assurance of a yield similar to that of Carbon Oil. Large preparations are going forward for boring and development.

The lands are now offered as a body, and by many reasons are the best Oil Lands in the country.

There are from three to four hundred acres under cultivation, and much more that is valuable for agricultural purposes.

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will be on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal installments. Bonds will be required, with good personal security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and to have the force of sale bonds taken under execution sales. The purchaser will have the right to pay the money at any time before the sale has been confirmed by the Court. The security required may be either resident or non-resident of the State—so that they are good.

WM. C. IRELAND, Commissioner.

March 31, 1865.—apl1-14t

OIL LEASES.

OFFICE OF THE

SOUTH WESTERN OIL COMPANY,

No. 521 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Directors of the SOUTH WESTERN OIL CO., will lease to responsible parties, selected tracts of approved

OIL TERRITORY

ON

Dunkard creek, Big Whitley creek

and other sections of

GREENE AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PA

To parties ready to proceed forthwith in boring Wells, very favorable terms will be granted.

E. TRACY, PRESIDENT.

ap10-2w

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Situated on Pennsylvania avenue, about twenty minutes walk from the Court House, consisting of

Two 2 story Brick Dwelling Houses, with store Rooms in front.

Also, two 2 STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES in the rear of the above, well suited as tenements for small families.

The houses are nearly new and the whole property will be sold, on reasonable terms. Inquire of

JAMES B. NEGLEY, 56 Forbes st., or 55 Wilkins st.

ap 9-3t-eod

JOHN M. CORNWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

Silver and Brass Plating, Door Plates, Bell Pulls, Bell Hanging, &c. &c.,

sep9-1y No. 7 St Clair street, near the bridge.

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,

27 IRWIN STREET.

ap7-tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of PHILLIPS & REED, Glass manufacturers, is this day dissolved. The name of the firm may be used by either of the partners, but only in the liquidation of the firm's business.

WM. PHILLIPS,

Pittsburgh, March 27th, 1865.—mh28-1m

REFINED SUGARS.

60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc. For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,

apl tf 141 Water street

WANTED.

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.

ap17 52 Third street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND SAFE, in good order. Address

BOX 707.

WANTED—A GIRL who understands Dress Making, general sewing of a family. References required. Apply at No. 39 FAIR AVENUE, Allegheny city. ap8-1t

WANTED, AT $100 PER MONTH. A reliable canvasser in every town and county for the largest and most interesting Book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO., 66 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ap27-3m

DRY GOODS

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

MOZAMBIQUES,

GRENADIENS,

POL D'CHAVERS,

BLACK GRENADIENS,

BLACK BERAGE,

Black all Wool DELAINES,

Black English CRAPE.

A full assortment of DRESS GOODS and GOODS for MEN and BOYS' WEAR.

CLOSING OUT AT LOW PRICES.

ap19

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

ONE CASE OF PRINTS, 12 1-2 cents per yard.

ONE CASE DELAINES, at 25 cents per yard.

Yard wide HEAVY MUSLINS, 25 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, 25, 31, 37 1-2 and 50 cents per yard.

200 styles SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS from $7,50 to $75.00,

AT THE SPACIOUS

CLOAK ROOM

OF

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

ap12

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES

STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

VEILS,

RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS,

BEA IMPS,

ORNAMENTS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS ND BUTTONS,

ALMORAL SKIETS

FURNISHING GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

SMALL WARES, NOTIONS &c.

HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

77 and 79 Market street.

mr4

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

in full stock, at

R. H. PALMER'S,

94 Wood street.

March 31, 1865.—apl1-1st

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET

Third h above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern office. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

W. & C. K. HERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY, constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 75 John street, New York.

c1-1y

WM. W. HERRON.....JAS. A. HERRON JR

HERRON & CO.,

Corner of Penn and Wayne sts. (Wallace's building)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchasing of

Grain of all kinds,

Also, Wholesale Dealers in

BALED HAY.

☞ Western Dealers will find it to their advantage to correspond with our House, as we have storage facilities for storage and putting goods into the best Eastern markets; the most of the Dealers in this city. The best of City references given and required. ja31-3m

JENNINGS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.

No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. ap3-1y

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of all Kin for

STEEL

cor. Ross and Second street, Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DALTON'S

FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINES

PATENTED 1861. PERFECTED 1865.

After years of experimenting and patient study these machines have been brought to a standard of perfection RARELY IF EVER EQUALLED IN THE MECHANICART.

THEY ARE PERFECTLY SIMPLE.

Are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The latter reminded to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of work.

They will readily knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarns, Zephyrs, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS as desired. They are designed for making

SOCKS,

STOCKINGS,

JACKETS,

SASHES,

LEGGINGS,

SCARFS,

UNDERSLEEVES,

TIPPETS,

AFGHANS, &c

Their capacities are such that they knit every stitch of the articles named, leaving not a minute's work to be done with the old fashion knitting needles, and but little hand work of any kind.

More work can be accomplished in one day, on one of these Machines, than can be done in two months by hand.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make tight or open stitch, plain, ribbed or fancy.

They are capable of making a greater quantity and variety of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other Knitting Machine in existence.

Young Women desirous of securing a means of earning a livelihood, will find nothing so certain of furnishing without fail, a profitable employment, as one of these Machines.

To Publishers of Newspapery.

One-half of the amount of a machine will be taken in advertising at regular rates.

For further information or call at the SALESROOM,

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or address, with stamp, for Circulars and Samples of Knitting,

E. P. CARPENTER General Agent.

For the States of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland. ap8-1m

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., now to over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are receive. During the month ending February 28, 1865, A. & M. Gaughan, who have had the honor of distributing among their patrons the first Hundred Thousand Gold Watches, at the price of one dollar each. Weasupon a similar and many more occasions, are now in the process of distributing Two Hundred Thousand more. They are doing a very extensive business and are selling a very superior class of goods for the money. Gold Hunting Cases, Full Jewelled, Stem Winding and Setting Levers, warranted a correct time-keeper, and in fact every article purchased from them just as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer such rare inducements as are not to be found in the city. Loyal Americans. Under an Indictment for Lottery, they have been acquitted by competent judges, and those who have dealt there, the best judge. They are all to have advertised to the amount of One Dollar each, and in order to have a large number of advertisements, they have decided to distribute the above articles as follows: 1 Gold Hunting-case Watch, $250 00 2 Gold Hunting-case Watches, $500 00 1 Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Case Watches, $250 00 1 Gold Hunting-case Silver Watches, $200 00 1 Diamond Ring, $150 00 1 Gold Vest Chain, $75 00 1 Gold Chain, $15 to $60 3 000 Gold Cased Band Rings, $3 to $10 3 000 Gold Cased Band Rings, $3 to $10 3 000 Gold Cased Band Rings, $3 to $10

N. HOLMES & SONS,

NKERS,

No. 57 ...et street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at Market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 5 per cent. one year Certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities. Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ap19

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. HANNA, PRES'T. | JAS. MCAULEY, V.P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 20, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's	106 50	107 50
U. S. 7-30's	99 00	.....
U. S. 10-40's	.....	92 50
U. S. Certificates	96 00	.....
Gold	143 50	.....
May Coupons	143 00	.....
Allegheny County 5's	70 00	75 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's	.....	101 50
Connellsville Railroad 8's	74 00	.....
Monongahela Insurance Co	.....	42 00
Connellsville R. R	9 75	.....
Connellsville Interest	.....	12 75
Pittsburgh & Steubenville	.....	8 00
Third National Bank	.....	120 00
Dalzell	6 00	6 50
Columbia	.....	55 00
Phillips	.....	4 00
Eldorado	.....	1 12½
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	4 25
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 75
Parr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	3 00
Merchants'	.....	53
Ritchie	80	90
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	80	1 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 50	.....
McAboy and Cherry Run	75	.....
Paxton	.....	4 25
Kynd	.....	3 50
Central Basin	.....	1 00
Caldwell	.....	50
Great American	.....	4 00
Banner	.....	1 10
Stella	.....	60
Culbertson Run	.....	1 00
Phoenix	.....	1 00
Pittsburgh & Newport Ferry	.....	1 00
Cherry Run & Bradford	.....	95

THURSDAY, April 20, P. M.

—The melancholy events of the past few days have very sadly and properly paralyzed the markets, and brought commercial and financial circles almost to a stand still. It has emphatically been a time of universal sorrow and lamentation. Like all great griefs it will have a purifying influence upon the public heart; business men feel less taste for the operations of trade, and it will serve to check that insane thirst after speculative gains which has raged with such terrible fury. Prices are happily still on the decline. One of our exchanges thus "hits" at the feeling of the present times:

"Drap me alsy," said a poor Irishman, to the hangman, as he was putting the finishing touch to eternity. He wanted to drop "gradually." There are thousands of speculators and others now in the same condition. They are willing gold and merchandise, generally, should go down, *provided* it does not harm them. Each man relies on his own luck. The cool speculator, tremulous and pale with excitement, says, "Drap me alsy." Every holder of cotton, as it "goes trembling down," loudly prays, "Drap me alsy." Every poor and hasty speculator says, "Drap me alsy." The whole agony of **capitalists, bankers, and business men are borne with the cry, "Drap me alsy."** Over against this crowd stands the common people, the great multitude, and they say to falling prices, "Come down, my dears." Consumers now demand "low figures." A good time is coming, say they, and now we will take our turn. The poor mechanic, who has paid seventy cents a pound to butter his bread on Sunday, now has hope. He says, "Hurry up your low prices!" Making haste slowly does not suit him. If gold goes down, goods go down in proportion, and the prospect brighten that the long-looked-for "solid basis" is at hand.

What is gold good for? You cannot eat it, drink it, or wear it. It is not wanted to ship to Europe. It is not wanted by the Government to pay interest. It is not wanted by importers to pay duties. It is not wanted at present by the banks to redeem their circulation. It is only wanted by one single class of our fellow-citizens—the speculators—the bulls to-day, and the bears to-morrow, in Wall street. *We say, Let them have it!* When gold went up, reckless men made fortunes by monopolizing merchandise, manufacturers made fortunes by advancing prices, stock speculators made fortunes so that millionaires were, at one time, as plenty as blackberries. Gold gamblers made fortunes by buying and hoarding every *threat they could lay hands on*. Outside of the aforesaid ranks stood thousands crying madness; as food and raiment went up higher and higher. They then demanded more and more pay for their labor. Starvation prices at length stared them in the face. We had rebels North as well as South. Buyers rebelled at high prices, a hundred per cent. profit, and as fortunes made in a day. Happily the tables are now turned, and who expects the masses of the people to mourn? Nobody but fools.

Cheap bread and meat in any intelligent community insure prosperity. Let us have prosperity, therefore, for the people as a whole, even if some must suffer. We say, in conclusion, down with the price of gold, down with the price of dry goods. Down with the price of bread and meat. Down with the price of clothing. Down speedily. Down with nearly everything, until we come to a gold basis. "Gradual emancipation" is better than nothing, but while we ask for this we will find him sent just now on the "popular side." Prices must continue to go down, *down*, DOWN, until the hands and the Government resume specie payments, and that glorious era cannot come a minute too quick.

—There was a slim attendance on 'Change this evening, and sales narrowed down to a few hundred shares were, however, rather firmer, and we think we discern some signs of the market recovering from its present torpor. It is true the great majority of holders of oil stocks are waiting for favorable news from the various property interests of companies, and therefore absent themselves from the Evening Board. We think this is a most favorable time to make profitable investments, and if buyers would consult their good they would visit the People's Stock Exchange every evening at Wilkins Hall. They would no doubt find it profitable amusement. The few sales effected this evening are as follows:

$50 Ninth Ward Receiving Tank 80
10 Shares Cherry Run and Pit Hole 81
100 do do do 80
200 do Columbia 55 00
100 do Horseneck 1 05
100 do Slate Well 20 00
1 do do 20 00

The closing prices did not vary materially from the previous evenining, which will be noticed in the following list:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme	.....	28 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	5 50	6 00
Bathgate	.....	1 10
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 10
Central Petroleum	.....	1 10
Cherry Run Petroleum	4 75	5 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	90	1 20
Eldorado	.....	1 12½
Fayette	40	60
Fuller Reserve	.....	80
Hendrick	1 50	2 00
Horsenneck	.....	1 05
Iron City	.....	85
Meredith's	90	94
McAboy Cherry Run	75	80
National, of Pittsburg	.....	12 00
Ohio Valley	1 40	1 60
Oil Basin	.....	10 00
Oil City and Pittsburgh	.....	2 00
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	3 75	4 00
Pit Hole	.....	4 00
Pittsburgh & New York	.....	1 10
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 00	1 75
Revenue	.....	1 00
Reed	60	75
Rynd Farm	3 00	4 00
Rose	90	1 05
Silk Farm	25	30
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	77	90
Union Lubric	55	80
Venango Central	.....	2 25
West Virginia, Pittsburgh	.....	1 75
West Virginia Basin	.....	75
Whitney Creek	1 50	1 80

—The New York Bank returns show an increased supply of legal tender money by nearly five millions over Monday week, and $8,072,079 since the 1st of April. Owing to the ease in the market, and the moderate borrowing on the part of brokers, the Bank of Commerce has not used to their greenback balances in proportion to their weekly accumulation. The stock of specie is down half a million in Bank, and up about a million and three-quarters in the Treasury office, of which $2,000,000 is from the San Francisco Office, and the remainder from customs, which continue to pour in on a liberal scale. This heavy accumulation of resources at bank is evidence of the disturbed condition of the market, and of the general disposition not to enter on enterprises of any character, or even to engage in stock operations. The political future is still the chief cloud, and business is held back until it is more positively known whether prices have touched bottom. Each month's commerce of the country is assured that no one can produce more cheaply.

—The new three cent coin are of neat design of a composition of metal that makes them lighter in color, and relatively lighter in weight, than the last coinage of one cent pieces. The recent issues of postal currency, ought to be superseded by them, but the insane cupidity which promoted the hoarding of coppers, will doubtless absorb these very speedily, as long as the issue circulation is out.

Printing Cloths.

PROVIDENCE, April 15.

The market is stronger, with largesales. Most of the mills are sold ahead for two weeks ahead, and in fact here and there as far as 1st May. The sales have been as follows: 5,000 pieces 56x60 at 9½c; 3,000 do 56x60 at 10¼c; 18,000 do 56x60 at 10½c; 20,000 do 56x60, early in the week, at 10½c; 4,000 do do at 10¾c; and 8,000 do do at 11c; 5,000 do do at 11¼c.

Shipment of Provisions.

A fully average shipments of Provision, from all the ports in the United States, for the fortnight ending on the same head, for the fortnight since the 1st of January, and same time last year, were as follows:

	Fortnight ending April 10.	Jan. 1.	Since same time last year.
Pork, bbls	23	22,766	35,965
Beef, bbls	1881	12,781	17,754
Pork, tierces	4	97	25
Lard, tierces	4,305	47,806	59,107
Bacon, lbs.	2,000,000	22,000,000	66,000,000
Lard, lbs.	3,400,000	14,165,000	17,911,550

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Friday, April 21, 1865. }

Business moves along slowly, the sales made being confined to small lots to meet the wants of the city trade. We never witnessed less disposition to operate than at the present time; in fact, there was no demand for large parcels of produce, or any other description of merchandise. A general inactivity has taken possession of every avenue of trade, complete as prices were concerned, we have no particular change to notice. The market generally appeared weak, with a downward tendency. On the Monongahela landing, trade was not very active, the tonnage in port being in excess of the freight to be shipped. The departures include the Nevada, for Cincinnati and Nashville, with one of the best trips of the season—freight and passengers. The Highlander also departed without freight, having engagements below. The Bayard, as usual, had a good trip both ways. This boat appears to be a general favorite with all parties; she is one of the best offshoot boats on the river. Among the arrivals were the Empire City, with a heavy cargo; she is announced to leave for St. Louis on Saturday. The punctual steamer Golden Era came in from Portsmouth on time, with a large trip; she will return at noon on Saturday positively. The pet steamer Pilgrim, from Zanesville, will be found at the landing. She will depart for Zanesville at 4 p.m. on Saturday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The first class steamer Leonidas is loading for Cairo and St. Louis. The A No. 1 steamer Kate Putnam is fast filling up for St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat will go through direct, without re-shipping. A word to the wise is sufficient. The new steamer Minneola will load for St. Louis in turn after the Leonidas. The beautiful packet America is loading for Cincinnati and Nashville, and is announced for Saturday. Persons going that way will bear this fact in mind. Several boats are due and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. The receipts are increasing and prices have a downward tendency. Prices range from 28@30c.

WHISKY—The market was not active. Prices have undergone no change for some time past. We quote regular sales of City Rectified at $2 12 @ 2 20 on Rye sells at various prices, up to $2 per gallon.

FISH—Was in moderate demand at a slight decline in prices. Sales 5 tons shorts at $7 75 @ 8; other descriptions were unchanged.

FLOUR—The market remains dull, the demand being extremely limited. The stock in the hands is ample for present purposes and some to spare. The only sales made were by the load. Extra Family at $8 50@8 75, $9 00@9 25 the latter figures for choice brands. The largest portion of the flour in this market is held by parties who have no disposition to force operations. We notice steady shipments east by rail.

HAY—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales of 10 loads at the scales at $30@35. Baled was dull; prices nominal.

POTATOES—The supply was in excess of the demand. Prices have a downward tendency. Sale s of 200 bush nesbannocks at 95c; 100 do reds, 75c.

SEEDS—Were dull. Sales 3 bbls from store at 10c.

GRAIN—The market continues dull with no prospect of an immediate improvement. For certain descriptions no sales have been reported for some time past, whilst of others the wants of the trade are very irregular. Sales of oats by the car load at 75c; from store the usual advance was paid. Corn was dull. There being no demand we omit prices.

CHEESE—The supply about keeps pace with the demand. Sales of 46 boxes Western Reserve at 21@22c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was very dull. Prices were to irregular to quote correctly.

GROCERIES—We have no change to record. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 20, 1865.

The events of the past week were such that business of all kinds was neglected. The Cattle market, of course, coming in for its share of attention, hence we have but few sales to record, and those only in a retail way. The fact is that dealers are not disposed to operate to any extent at the present prices. The offerings of Cattle were limited, particularly during the past four days. Choice Government Cattle will sell at full prices. The decline of the week will reach from one to one and a half cents per pound.

Hogs—The season being over the demand was entirely local, and for local purposes. The receipts were limited, with no Eastern demand. A few small parcels were disposed of at prices ranging from $11@$18, the latter for heavy Berkshires.

SHEEP—The demand has subsided; hence there were no large transactions at these yards. The season may be considered as over. The receipts for some days past have been very light, but sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The market closed dull. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro. bought 90 head at $9 50.
Myers & Bro. bought 50 head at $9 60.
N. Carr retailed 42 head at $6@8.
J. McAllister retailed 90 head at $5 25@8 50.
J. Hall sold 40 head at $6 25.
Fuerick & Co. sold 38 head at $6@9 25.
Hotchfield & Co. sold 80 head at $7@7 85.
Marks & Co. retailed 25 head at $6@7 25.
Greenwalt & Co. retailed 60 head at $8@10.
W. Reis & Co. retailed 50 head at $8@9 50.
Merrick & Dond retailed 38 head at $8@10 50.
L. Potter sold 20 head at $8 50.

New York Grocery Market.

April 19.

Coffee—Holders still remain very firm in their prices but we hear of no transactions:

Stock of Rio Coffee on April 12, 1865, bags 37,472
Received since to date per Seneca 4,000
Received since to date per Jane Carr 4,500
Received since to date per Albatross 4,528
12,000

Sales for consumption	42,493
	10,580
Stock of Rio Coffee April 18, 1865	31,913
Stock of Java Coffee, mats, April 18, 1865	75,000
Stock of Java Coffee, Gov't bags	795
	75,795
Stock of Ceylon Coffee, April 18 1865	6,872
Stock of Maracaibo Coffee, April 18, 1865	8,007
Stock of Bahia Coffee April 18, 1865	2,007
Stock of St. Domingo Coffee, April 18 '65	610
Sale of other descriptions April 18, 1865	4,000
Total	140,858

The quotations are as follows: Rio coffee, prime, 21c; do good, 20@20½c; do fair, 19@19½c; do ordinary, 18@18½c; do fair to good cargoes, Java, Mats and Rios, 22@23c; Maracaibo, 21c; Laguayra, 19@21c; St. Domingo, 18@19c; Cuba, not cash, duty paid, 20c. During the past week amount to 10,500 bags and embraces 4,800 per Peter, at 15c; 1,000 per Seneca, at 14½c; and 1,800 balance per Ann and Lizzy, at cash ion; and 500 balance per Jenny.

SUGAR—The market closes firm, with a fair demand at our quotations. Sales of 200 hhds at 15 h, Baltimore, 4,000 ; April 15th, Philadelphia, 1,000; April 18th, New York, 38,904. Total, 43,104 hhds.

SUGAR—Raw Sugars are in moderate demand; prices are very firm and have an upward tendency; sales of 500 hhds at 11@11¼c for Cuba, and 11@11¾c for Porto Rico; refined are unusually active at previous prices. Smart's prices are as follows: Loaf sugar, per pound; best Crushed, Granulated or Ground, Sugar, 13½; White Sugar, A, 12¾c; Yellow Sugar, C, 12½c, all cash.

MOLASSES—There has been a decided improvement in the demand and prices are better; the sales are 900 hhds Cuba, Muscovado at 88@90c; 261 hhds do at 55c; 70 hhds do at 58c, and 51 hhds Porto Rico at 70@75c, and by auction, 100 hhds Porto Rico badly damaged by salt water at 10¼c.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

April 19.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Rodmann's Warehouse to-day were as follows: 21 hhds and 30 boxes, viz.: 8 hhds Mason Co. Leaf and Lugs, 1 at $4 90; 1 at $5 50; 1 at $6; 1 at $7; 1 at $8 25; 1 at $9 75; 1 at $11; 1 at $13; 1 at 16 75. 9 hhds Virginia (common): 1 at $4; 2 at $4 50; 1 at 4 75; 1 at $5; 1 at $7; 1 at $8 50; 1 at $9; 1 at $11 25. 4 hhds Kentucky Lugs and Trash: 2 at $3 25; 1 at $3 50; 1 at $4 50. 1 hhd Leaf at $9 75. 20 boxes Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia at prices ranging from $2 50 to $11.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

April 19.

The market is very quiet, and prices without any quotable change; the demand, however, is limited, and the sales of pig metal confined to a few small lots at $40@43 for forge, and $44@46 for foundry. Nothing doing in blooms or roller plates, and the demand for manufactured iron generally is limited, and prices nominally unchanged, the mills being engaged on old orders.

New York Pig Iron Market.

April 19.

Scotch Pig is dull and the market is depressed, though prices must be considered nominal; we quote at $50@55, according to brand. American Pig is quiet at $44@45 for No. 1; buyers to go some for word; holders are not disposed to sell at any reduction, as the stock is not large

Philadelphia Fish Market.

April 19.

Fish continued dull and irregular, and the sales of Mackerel limited to the wants of the trade at $18@27 for No. 1s, and $16@18 for 2s. There are no whari sales. Pickled Herring range at from $7 to 12 ½ bbl., as to quality. For Dry Cod the season is over, and the sales confined to small lots, at 9c @ 9½ per lb.

New York Hop Market.

April 19.

Hops are only in moderate demand, and choice grades are scarce and firm, while other grades are plenty and heavy; we quote at 20@30c for common to prime old; 30@35c for fair to choice new crop, and 45@50c for fancy lots.

Whiskey in Cincinnati.

Whiskey has remained inactive and devoid of speculative attention. $2,10 has been the figure adhered to by sellers, but the demand has been very insignificant, and about as much can be sold at $2 08 as at the above figure.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Friday, April 21, 1865. }

The demand for crude oil is improving with more numerous transactions. The sales for the past two days exhibit a fair amount of transactions. Under these circumstances holders generally were inclined to ask an advance, whilst some dealers were not offering their stocks. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the crude sales yesterday reach 3,500 barrels, as will be perceived by reference to the sales below. On the Allegheny landing business was active; we notice a large amount of shipments to the oil regions. The boats engaged in that trade appear to have all they can do both ways. The arrivals include the Urilda and Petrolia No. 1, the Echo No. 2 and Leclaire No. 2 were due and will be found at the landing this morning. From Oil City we learn that holders were firm, with a fair amount of transactions. Prices at the mouth of the creek were $6 50@7 00, according to gravity. At the wells prices ranged from $5 00@6 00, according to location. The following are the sales that came under our notice, viz:

CRUDE OIL—There was a liberal inquiry yesterday, particularly for bulk and low gravities. The advantage appeared to be on the side of holders, who were by no means slow to make the proper use of the same. Sales of 400 bbls at 27c, bbls included; 500 do, in two lots, at 26½c, bbls included; 500 bbls do at 21c, packages returned; 150 bbls do at 21c, same conditions. Sales of bulk oil were: 800 bbls at 21c, and 1,100 do at 22c—the latter being for low gravities. At the close of the market the principal inquiry was for bulk oils. One dealer who had a good round parcel, was holding out for 23½c. We heard of no sales above what we have noted.

REFINED OILS were dull and inactive. Small sales of free were reported at 28@28c. Bonded was held at 45@46c. We have learned of no sales of the latter for some time past.

NAPHTHA—Dull and prices nominal.

RESIDUUM—The last sale reported was at $8 ₱ bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

O'C Brown	219	J Wilkins	213
L Wade	160	H H Collins	429
Fisher Bro	280	W P Logan	170
Tilten & Hicks	50	Christy	90
T Horner	100	Gallagher & Co	746
McKelvey & Co	235		
		Total	2,872

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R. going East.

P. Weisenberger, 132 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

J. Dever & Co., 69 bbls refined for New York.

J. Coffman & Co., 144 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

J. Gracie & Co., 140 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Dever & Co., 321 bbls crude for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 50 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 215 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

Petrona, 4 bbls refined for Pittsburgh.

New York Petroleum Market.

Like the hours which have elapsed since the close of our last review, business moved slowly, but there has been a firm feeling throughout, and yesterday, sales of Crude were made at 36c. Refined was in active demand, closing whatever is the figure, the arrivals being very light, and the stock on hand exhausted—a small lot was sold at 45c, on Monday evening, but this is nearly the market. There is little or no inquiry for export, the demand being chiefly to fill maturing contracts. Refined though inactive, closes firmly at 45@45½c. Crude is cheaper than Crude, the sales are 2300 bbls Crude, on the spot, chiefly at 35@36 cents, but 1,000 bbls are reported at 37; and 1,000 bbls at 25 first, 85; 2,000 do for all May 34@35, B & S O; 900 Bonded Refined 52@53; 250 do for all the month 52½; 250 do for May 53, B & S O; 900 Bonded Refined 53@55